The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867. NO. 268.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

GREAT GATHERING OF THE JENNINGSES.

A gathering of a remarkable and unusual character took place in Sheffield on Wednesday. There is in Chancery an immense sum of money, the heir to which is named Jennings. The only difficulty with which the case is beset is that of determining who is the rightful heir. The Jennings to whom it belongs is supposed to reside in Yorkshire, a rather extensive area, and there appears to be considerable doubt in the numerous families who bear the name as to which is the direct descendants of the deceased millionaire, for the fortune which he has left and which is awaiting a claimant is of vast proportions. In order to some extent to clear away the mist with which the point is surrounded, a person of the name of Jennings, anxious to have a conference with his namesakes, advertised in our columns a day or two ago a meeting of the Jenningses, to take place at Mr. Bland's, the Brunswick Hotel, yesterday. When he asked permission to advertise the meeting he stated that there would be only a few persons present, and that a small room would be sufficient for their accommodation. The hour at which the family party was to assemble was eleven o'clock in the morning, and before that hour the Brunswick Hotel was literally crammed with persons, all of whom gloried in the name of Jennings.—Mr. Bland was amazed at the number of his visitors, and he was not a little perplexed as to how he should accommodate them. The cry was, "Still they come!" and as there was no head amongst them, no one to take the lead and introduce the question in a regular and business-like manner—the man who secured the room being as much astonished at the number of his namesakes, and as incapable of directing their deliberations as Mr. Bland was to afford them the requisite accommodation for the purpose—they indulged in general conversation in the different rooms into which they had managed to squeeze. There were persons present from Manchester, Leeds, Doncaster, and other places, and amongst them were young men and old men, old women and young women, countrified "hobidehoys" and heavy swells, labourers, farmers, ladies, and servant girls. They were all Jenningses, and they were all in their own imagination, the rightful heirs to the fortune now lying idle. Some old women talked loudly about being able to make out their descent to the root, and one, more garrulous than the rest, avowed that she could trace hers to two roots. We are told that no chairman was appointed, and that as the gathering settled itself down friendly chat became the order of the day, and at length the number began to grow less and less till the last man left, the knotty question as to the rightful heir to the fortune having apparently been not satisfactorily solved, but even more deeply obscured.—*Sheffield England Telegraph.*

THE BIBLE—THE GREAT LIGHT IN MASONRY.

Amid the roll of ages, the rush of generations, the rise and fall of Empires, this wonderous Book pours the tide of its glory, the light of its own orbed splendor, over the destinies of men and the fate of nations. Its jurisprudence tempers the justice with the gentle spirit of mercy, and sanctifies the holiest endearments of social life with the power of truth and love. It consecrates the marriage vow with the sanctities of trust and devotion, and gives to parental tenderness, filial love and fraternal regard, deeper sentiments of kindness and tenderness. It takes woman by the hand, and leads her from the servitude and suffering imposed by superstition and idolatry up to the shining circle of social and religious duty, as man's "help meet," not his cowering slave. It penetrates the conscience, softens the heart, and convinces the reason, by arguments and lessons, as solemn as the judgment, as true as death, and as vast as eternity. It leads the doubting to the shrine of truth and calls the erring to the throne of mercy. Its promises arch the life that now is, and stretch away amid the endless verities of eternity. It unfolds the only system of theology worthy of human faith, and gives the only system of ethics worthy of human respect. Its historic rolls commence with the dawn of creation, and the songs of its triumph echo amid the thrones and hierarchies of heaven. The evangelium of its glory is the prologue of earth, the epilogue of heaven. God is its author, salvation its theme, and man the recipient of its favor and mercy. Its testimony is untolded by precept, and impressed by example. It reveals to every wanderer upon earth the path of duty, and shows to every tempted soul a crown of life, an immortality of bliss, when the sun of earthly being shall set to rise on other worlds. Before its *Divine Truth* the rejoicing heathen casts his idols to the moles and bats, and adds his homage to the worshippers of earth and of heaven. A single precept from its Divine teachings "would restore to earth lost Eden's faded bloom and fling hope's halcyon halo o'er the waste of life; "Do unto others as ye would have others do unto you." The laws of Solon and Lycurgus, the philosophy of Polybius and Pliny, the ethics of Seneca, the homilies of men, the poetry and eloquence of earth offer no such rule of action—at once simple, merciful and just. The moral landscape which this wonderful Book unrols before the entranced and delighted gaze of men surpasses the dreams of poesy, the genius of art, the imagination of men or the conception of *angels.* "*God only knows the love of God.*" *Charity and forgiveness* are the great lessons of its Divine teachings—Love to God and man the Divine power of its testimony. Never was this wonderful Book forged in the teeming brain of *man.* Alone it has swept through fields of blood, and oceans of flame. Its martyred worshippers have sent their victorious shouts sounding down throughout the world's ages, to cheer the doubting and strengthen the weak. Its songs of peaceful immortality have been hymned over the graves of the dead of life, and the jubilee of its glory is heard in heaven to-day.

A father of three sons and five daughters was asked what family he had. The answer was, "I have three sons and each have five sisters." Mercy! replied the interrogator, 'sich a family ye must have.'

A wag up town, passing by a house which had almost been consumed by fire, inquired whose it was. Being told it was a hatter's, 'Ah,' said he, 'then the loss will be felt.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ASSETS OVER

$5,000,000,

IN THE

ÆTNA LIFE INS. CO.;

CHARTERED IN 1820.

W. H. CROW, Genl Agent for

NORTH CAROLINA,

OFFICE NORTH OF THE CAPITOL,

RALEIGH.

STATEMENT OF FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC:

It is a fact that 50 per cent was paid on life policies the 1st. Jan'y 1867. to those having paid their premium for two years.

It is a fact that the following amounts have been paid at this office:

JUDITH KIRBY'S,	Raleigh,	5,000
J. E. WEEKS,	Elizabeth City	5,000
T. J. GARNER,	Weldon	3,000
S. B. TURNAGE,	Kinston	10,000

It is also a fact that the Company, are now ready to pay ANOTHER loss by the death of Col. Jno. E. Sanders, of Johnston county of 15,000, who died 17th. May, and the Administrator is invited to come forward.

It is a fact that half of the premium can be paid by a note at 6 per ct. int: and a general permit to travel or reside in any part of the United States without any extra charge.

It is a fact, as stated in the Wall Street Reporter: The Ætna Company is one of the 1st. Class Companies in America.

Widows and Orphans of the true hearted and provident call her a blessing indeed.

Any further information will be cheerfully imparted by the agent at his office or sent by mail.

W. H. CROW, G. A.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

A. W. LAWRENCE,
ED. JOHNSON,
J. E. SPEARMAN.
June 3-253-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALING SPRINGS,

BATH COUNTY, VA.

THIS DELIGHTFUL WATERING PLACE IS now open for visitors, the buildings have all been painted and put in thorough repair, and will accommodate

THREE HUNDRED PERSONS.

The route from the South is by way of Petersburg, Lynchburg or Richmond, and the Virginia Central Rail Road and its connections, to Millboro' Depot, thence by a daily line of stages, 23 miles, over a turnpike road to the Springs.

The medicinal virtues of the Waters are generally and favorably known. It would be useless, in the limits of an advertisement, to attempt to give a statement of the cures effected by their use. They have proved highly efficacious in the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Liver, Bladder, Kidneys, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Cutaneous Diseases &c.

HOT AND COLD, SPOUT AND SHOWER BATHS AND PLUNGE BATHS,

can be had at all times.

Pure Freestone Water from the Mountains is conveyed through the principal buildings, affording an ample supply for all purposes. After the 1st. of June, there will be a daily mail and a daily line of stages to the Springs.

An experienced Physician will reside at the Springs during the season.

Board $3 per day, $20 per week.

JOHN L. EUBANK,
June 13-261-2w Agent.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

STRANGERS VISITING RALEIGH ARE VERY politely invited to call at

WATSON'S GALLERY OF ART, AND

EXAMINE THE MANY

BEAUTIFUL

PAINTINGS,

OIL PORTRAITS,

PHOTOGRAPHS &c.

On exhibition at this establishment.

Photographs executed in the finest styles of the art.

Particular attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes &c.

J. W. WATSON.
Raleigh, June 4-253-tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.

ELECTION OF PROFESSORS.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS of this Institution will be held at the College in Richmond, on Wednesday, July 3d. to fill the vacancy in the Chair of Anatomy, created by the resignation of Professor Logan, who has been elected to the Chair of Surgery in the New Orleans School of Medicine. At the same meeting, the Faculty will recommend to the Board the creation of a new Professorship of *General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy*, and the election of a Professor to fill the same.

Candidates for either position will please forward their applications and testimonials to the care of the undersigned.

By order of the President of the Board of Visitors,

L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
Richmond, June 6-255-3tawZw

LIME.

FARMERS and builders in need of Lime, can be supplied by the undersigned with an excellent article at very low rates

Used per ton at Salisbury securely boxed	$12.00
Freight from Salisbury to Greensboro,	$2.00.
Do. " Hillsboro,	2.20
Do. " Raleigh,	2.70.

Apply to

POWELL, WILSON & CO.
Catawba Station,
Dec 5-tf W. N. C. R. R

MASONIC.

MT. OLIVE LODGE, No. 135,
BROWERS' MILLS, N. C., June 8th. 1867.

AT A CALLED COMMUNICATION OF MT. Olive Lodge, No. 135, held on the 24th. of May, 1867, GILLEM CAGLE, a Master Mason, was suspended for six months from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, for unmasonic conduct.

Said Cogle is 50 years of age, 6 feet high, dark complexion, gray hair, and by occupation a farmer.

J. W. RICHARDSON,
June 12-260-1w Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C.

The next Scholastic term of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in August, 1867.

The course of study to be pursued is thorough, the government firm and decided; the expenses very low; the health and morality of the community unsurpassed.

EXPENSES, U. S. Currency—For Session of 10 months:

Board, $10.00 per month,	$100.00.
Tuition, College Classes,	40.00.
" English Classes, (Preparatory)	30.00.
Room rent, Fuel, Washing, &c., about	25.00.

All indigent young men, maimed in the late war and incapacitated for severe physical exertion, will be charged only *one half* of the above rates of Tuition.

For further particulars, send for a Prospectus. Address,

L. A. BIKLE, A. M.,
Prof. Ancient Languages,
Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.
June 14-263-3m

FAMILY GROCERS.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

FAMILY GROCER,

NO. 26 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of Sugars—Crushed, "A" Coffee, Powdered, "C" Coffee, "B" Coffee, and brown of different grades;

Molasses and Syrup;

Coffees, Java, Laguira, Rio, and St. Domingo;

Bacon, Sides, Shoulders, Sugar cured Hams, and Strips;

Beef, for chipping, broiling, and spiced for boiling, a splendid article. Spiced Pig's feet, Pickled Pork, Beef and Buffalo Tongues.

Codfish, Tongues and Sounds, Mackerel, Smoked or Scotch Herrings. A splendid lot of Codfish.

Pickled and smoked Salmon,

Liverpool and Table Salt.

Potatoes, White Mercer, Peach Blow and Jackson Whites.

Gunny Bagging, Rope, Sole Leather, French Calf Skins, Lining Skins, &c. Shoe Pegs, Tacks, Awls, &c.

Wrapping Paper, Powder and Shot, Cotton Cards. Pearl and Corn Starch, Farina and Tapioca; English Dairy Cheese, Factory Cheese; a large assortment of Canned Fruits. Pickles, Preserves, Mustards, canned Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Currants and Prunes, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery.

Also Liquors of all grades. Attention is especially called to our pure old Robeson County and old Keller Whiskey.

All manner of Sauces, Catsups, and Fancy Groceries generally, very cheap for cash.

We sell strictly for CASH.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
April 3—tf Family Grocer.

ROBERT A. JENKINS, Williamsborough, N. C.
SAMUEL S. PERRY, Raleigh, N. C.

JENKINS & PERRY,

Family Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

IN THE BRICK ROW,

Four Doors North of the Post Office and nearly Opposite Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Grateful for the flattering patronage with which we have heretofore been so kindly favored, we respectfully solicit an increased share of the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. Without specially *gassing*, we deem it sufficient to say, that our stock mostly embraces such articles as are usually found in Family Groceries. Most of our goods have been recently bought in New York and Baltimore, for cash, and we hope to be able to sell them on satisfactory terms. In addition to our stock of Groceries, &c., we have a fine lot of

HATS AND READY MADE CLOTHING

and a splendid lot of Confectioneries, consisting of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES, RAISINS, ORANGES, FIGS, NUTS AND BRANDY PEACHES, &c.,

all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

We have also a fine lot of genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco, which we can implicitly recommend to "those who smoke." Please call and see us.

We will pay particular attention to all consignments of Produce and Merchandise entrusted to our care and will endeavor to sell at the best market prices. Consignments are respectfully solicited. By a prompt and close attention to business and fair dealing with all, we hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

April 13-211-tf

NEW CAROLINA RICE,

Just received by

DOUGLAS BELL,
May 30—tf Market Square.

TO THE TRADE!

10 bbls. Superior Molasses,
10 " Porto Rica Sugar,

ALSO,

N. C. Cut and Gross Herrings.

Received to day by

DOUGLAS BELL,
June 4-253-tf Market Square.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

AGENTS FOR STIEFF'S 1st. PREMIUM GRAND AND SQUARE

PIANOS.

FACTORIES 84 & 86 CAMDEN ST., AND 45 & 47 PERRY ST., OPPOSITE THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R OFFICE, AND WAREROOMS NO. 7. W. LIBERTY ST., ABOVE BALTIMORE, BALTIMORE, Md.,

Stieff's new Scale Pianos, with the Agraffe treble and Ivory fronts, are pronounced by the best Professors and Amateurs to be the best Pianos now in use. They are fully warranted for 5 years, with privilege of exchange within 12 months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser.

Second hand Pianos and Cabinet Organs always on hand from $50 to $300.

REFERENCES: (Who have our Pianos in use) Gen. Robt. E. Lee, Lexington, Va., Gen. Robt. Ransom, Wilmington, N. C., Rev. C. B. Riddick, Ritrell's Springs, N. C., Max Strakosch, Director Italian Opera, and Miss Caroline M. Richings, of the English Opera.

TERMS LIBERAL, A CALL IS SOLICITED.
May 23-245-3m

NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY AND POLYTECHNIC ACADEMY.

A GREAT SCHOOL OF THEORETICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE!

The 2nd. Session, 9th. Academic year, opens July 1st., 1867.

PRINCIPAL STUDIES OF REGULAR COURSE:—Mathematics and Physical Sciences, Engineering, Architecture and Drawing, Latin, French and Belles Lettres, Ethics, Political Economy and History.

Diplomas conferred upon graduates in the *Regular Course.*

Persons desiring to qualify themselves for Surveyors or Civil Engineers, are offered a

SPECIAL COURSE OF ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE AND DRAWING.

which they may follow, in part or throughout, to the exclusion of all studies unnecessary to their purpose.

A COMMERCIAL COURSE

is given to those who wish to prepare for business life.

No military duties, beyond enough drill for healthy exercise. Expenses moderate. Location healthy.

For circulars containing full information, address,

GEN. R. E. COLSTON, Supt.
Hillsborough, N. C.
May 24-tf.

COTTON PLOWS.

Just received another supply of March's New Patented COTTON PLOW. They give universal satisfaction.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
my 6-229-tf Agent.

DRY GOODS.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

AND

GLASS-WARE.

I BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO THE CITIzens of Raleigh and vicinity, that I have added to my already extensive business, an especial department for

CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE,

and have taken great care to select the goods with a view of making this a first-class Grocery store.

I have the largest and best selected assortment to be found in this city, consisting of FINE CHINA SETTS, (plain, gilded and painted,) all of latest styles and patterns, STONE-WARE, COMMON WARE, and EARTHEN WARE.

IN GLASS-WARE,

Our assortment is complete, consisting of

Fine Cut Glass Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, and Dishes of all Sizes,

Looking Glasses

of every description, made of the very best German and American Glass.

The Department of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

has just been filled out with the most fashionable and desirable Goods, and the recent decline in prices and the particular attention I have given in selecting the goods, will enable me to please every body in style and price. I therefore invite my old customers and the public generally to call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Besides, he is still prepared to furnish the people with

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in as great variety as heretofore, embracing the best qualities as to style, make and quality. He invites an inspection of the same from purchasers.

In addition, I will mention my first-class

GROCERY STORE,

which is kept up at all times with the best and finest Family Groceries and sold at the lowest market prices.

A. KLINE.
Cor. Fayetteville and Hargett Sts.
May 2-226-2m.

BOOK STORE.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Book Sellers and Stationers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA;

BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS SUPPLIES;

SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES;

ALBUMS;

PERFUMERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.

Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.

Our business will be conducted on the cash system, and every article sold at the very lowest prices.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.
Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

FANCY ENVELOPES AND PAPERS.

Just received at Pentress' Corner by

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
May 25-246-tf

GOODRICH'S SCHOOL HISTORIES OF

FRANCE,
ENGLAND,
GREECE,
ROME,

THE WORLD,
THE UNITED STATES,
CHILDS PICTORIAL HISTORY, &c.

Just to hand at Pentress's Corner, our new stand.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
May 22-240-tf

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

No. 58 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE IN STORE AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, SUGARS, COFFEES, AND TEAS, BACON, MOLASSES AND CHEESE, BRANDIES, WINES AND WHISKIES, SOAPS, CANDLES, AND CANDLES, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Canned Fruits, Sauces and Pigs, Canned Oysters, Raisins and Dates, Nuts, Currants, Pickles and Spices, Powder, Shot and Caps, Butter, Lard, Yeast, Powders, Soda,

and in fact everything usually found in a first class Wholesale Grocery house—in the greatest variety and at prices which cannot fail to please.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS &c.

50 Boxes Axes, 25 Doz. of Manro Forks,
25 Doz. Long handled Shovels, 25 Doz. Spades,
50 " Weeding Hoes assorted, 50 Doz. Hames,
25 " Horse Collars, 50 Doz. Trace Chains,
30 " Plow Lines, 10 Gross Axe Helves,
Rope, Twine, Nails, &c.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers & Com. Merchants.
Feb 22-168-tf

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REPAIR

We have in Store one of those celebrated Machines, which we will sell on accommodating terms.

We have also made arrangements to furnish on short notice Grain Cradles, Threshing Machines, Horse Forks, Horse Rakes, Fan Mills, Cotton Gins &c., &c., at *manufacturers' prices.*

R. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
my 4-228-tf

PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR.

Just received (quality warranted,) by

DOUGLAS BELL,
June 7-256-tf Market Square.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTROLOGY.

THE WORLD ASTONISHED

AT THE WONDERFUL REVELATIONS

MADE BY THE GREAT ASTROLOGIST,

Madame H. A. PERRIGO.

She reveals secrets no mortal ever knew. She restores to happiness those who, from doleful events, catastrophes, crosses in love, loss of relations and friends, loss of money, &c., have become despondent. She brings together those long separated, gives information concerning absent friends or lovers, restores lost or stolen property, tells you the business you are best qualified to pursue and in what you will be most successful, causes speedy marriages and tells you the very day you will marry, gives you the name, likeness and characteristics of the person. She rends your very thoughts, and by her almost supernatural powers unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars we see in the firmament—the malefic stars that overcome or predominate in the configuration—from the aspects and positions of the planets and the fixed stars in the heavens at the time of birth, she deduces the future destiny of man. Fail not to consult the greatest Astrologist on earth. It costs you but a trifle, and you may never again have so favorable an opportunity. Consultation fee, with likeness and all desired information, $1. Parties living at a distance can consult the Madame by mail with equal safety and satisfaction to themselves, as if in person. A full and explicit chart, written out, with all inquiries answered and likeness enclosed, sent by mail on receipt of price above mentioned. The strictest secrecy will be maintained, and all correspondence returned or destroyed. References of the highest order furnished those desiring them. Write plainly the day of the month and year in which you were born, enclosing a small lock of hair.

Address, MADAME H. A. PERRIGO,
P. O. DRAWER 233, BUFFALO, N. Y.
April 6-205-1y wad

There cometh glad tidings of joy to all,
To young and to old, to great and to small;
The beauty which once was so precious and rare,
Is free for all, and all may be fair.

By the use of

CHASTELLAR'S

WHITE LIQUID

ENAMEL,

For improving and beautifying the complexion. The most valuable and perfect preparation in use, for giving the skin a beautiful pearl-like tint, that is only found in youth. It quickly removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth, Patches, Sallowness, Eruptions, and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same, leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use can not be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation, is perfectly harmless. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and is considered by the Parisian as indispensable to a perfect toilet. Upwards of 30,000 bottles were sold during the past year, a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Price only 75 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of an order, by

BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
April 6—205-1ydaw 285 River St., Troy, N. Y.

CRISPER COMA.

Oh! she was beautiful and fair,
With starry eyes, and radiant hair,
Whose curling tendrils soft entwined,
Enchained the very heart and mind.

CRISPER COMA,

For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Massive Curls.

By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls the hair, but invigorates, beautifies and cleanses it; is highly and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete article of the kind ever offered to the American public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and post-paid, for $1.

Address all orders to

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette Street, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
April 6-1ydaw

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!!

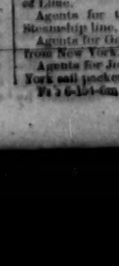
CHASTELLAR'S

Hair Exterminator.

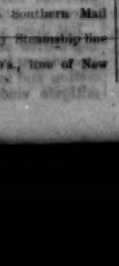
For Removing Superfluous Hair.

To the ladies especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself as being an almost indispensable article to female beauty, is easily applied, does not burn or injure the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove superfluous hair from low foreheads, or from any part of the body, completely, totally and radically extirpating the same, leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural. This is the only article used by the French, and is the only real effectual depilatory in existence. Price 75 cents per package, sent post-paid, to any address, on receipt of an order, by

BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
285 River St., Troy, N. Y.
April 8-1ydaw



WHISKERS AND MUSTACHES forced to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using Dr. DEVIGNE'S RESTAURATEUR CAPILLAIRE, the most



wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1. Descriptive circulars and testimonials mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.
April 8-1ydaw

BEAUTY, Auburn, Golden Flaxen, Silken CURLS produced by the use of Prof. DEBREUX FERRER LE CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl

the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive curls. Has been used by the fashionables of Paris and London, with the most gratifying results. Does no injury to the hair. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1. Descriptive Circulars mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River St., Troy, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States.
April 8-1ydaw

WILMINGTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & DANIEL

Shipping & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN BAGGING ROPE, IRON TIES, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine Peruvian Guano direct from Government Agents.

Salt, Hay and all kinds of Coal.

Agents for Baugh's Raw Bone super Phosphate of Lime.

Agents for the Philadelphia Southern Mail Steamship line.

Agents for Goodspeed's weekly Steamship line from New York.

Agents for Jones Smith & Co's. line of New York sail packets.

Fl y 6-151-6m

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN H. HYMAN,

OF TARBORO, N.C., OF SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

JOSEPH H. HYMAN,

Late of Tarboro, N. C.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

For the sale of all kinds of Southern produce and purchase of General Merchandise,

No. 21, Exchange Place,

NEW YORK.

Aug. 24-tf

J. L. HATHAWAY AND UTLEY.

(Formerly HATHAWAY & Co.,) Importers of MOLASSES and SUGAR, Wilmington, N. C.)

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

171 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

We solicit consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Shootings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of Invoice and Bill of Lading. All Merchandise and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advice. Invoices should always accompany each shipment.

Both of us having had over twenty years' experience in business in the South, and our J. L. HATHAWAY three years in New York, we feel confident we can secure full prices for our friends who will favor us with their consignments.

REFER TO—Kemp P. Battle, Purdie Treasurer of N. C. and W. H. A. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.
JAS. L. HATHAWAY, WM. R. UTLEY.
Feb. 20-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUFHAM & HUGHES,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

Having made large additions to our

BOOK AND JOB TYPE,

We are prepared to do all kinds of

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING

Promptly and in the best style of the art.

OUR PRINTING PRESSES

are of the best manufacture in the world, (the same as used by the Harpers, and leading Publishers in N. Y.,) and our facilities for doing work of any kind at the

SHORTEST NOTICE

on the most REASONABLE TERMS, and in SUPERIOR STYLE, equal to any in the country. Contracts made for the printing of Newspapers and Magazines.

Blanks, Checks, plain or colored,
Cards,
Bill Heads,
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Posters,
Circulars,
Letter Heads,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

At the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

ORNAMENTAL & COLORED PRINTING

To suit all tastes.

We are prepared to do any kind of letter-press printing, from an Invitation Card to a Book of one thousand pages, expeditiously, economically and satisfactorily.

HUFHAM & HUGHES,
Jan 5—47 Raleigh, N. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

AND SALE OF PROPERTY.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR on the estate of JOHN O'BOYLE, dec'd. at May Term 1867, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake County, I hereby notify creditors of the estate to present their claims within the time prescribed by law; and the debtors to make payment.

There will be a *Sale* of the *personal property* belonging to the estate, on Tuesday the 18th. of June next, at the late residence of the deceased, near the city of Raleigh, upon the usual terms. With other personal effects will be sold the growing crops of *Rye, Wheat and Oats.*

PATRICK FERRALL,
Administrator.
Raleigh, N. C. May 29-eod183

J. T. MORRISS & BRO.,

127 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

W. H. MORRIS & CO.,

14 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

Raleigh, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

AND

Manufacturers of all Kinds of Furniture,

—ALSO—

Dealers in Paper Hangings, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Enamelled Cloth and Floor Matting.

Call and examine our stock. Our motto is quick sales and small profits.

April 15-212-3m

READ THE FOLLOWING CONCERNING

FOWLING PIECES.

MANY PERSONS SEEM UNCERTAIN AS to the construction of Gen. Sickles' order against carrying "deadly weapons," and are afraid to hunt squirrels, &c. We are assured by an officer on the General's Staff, that the order is only intended to prohibit the too common practice of carrying concealed weapons upon the person, and to check the lawlessness so prevalent in certain sections of the country.—*Union Register.*

At the suggestion of numerous friends, we have ordered a few

EXCELLENT SHOT GUNS!

Which we will sell at a small advance on the manufacturer's price.

Call and see the articles at

R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S.
Clothing and Furnishing Store.
Raleigh, June 1-252-1m

MRS. E. A. NIXON,

CAN ACCOMMODATE, with good board and lodging, FOUR or TEN PERSONS, on favorable terms. Her house is conveniently situated, on Fayetteville Street, near to the business portion of the city. Apply soon.

May 30-250-tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSIness intrusted to his care.

Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.

Jay 31-tf

IRON AND TIN WARE.

HARDWARE.

WOSTENHOLM & SONS' HEAVY RAZORS, Fine Barber's Shears,
Large Garden Shears and Garden Trowels.

J. BROWN,
April 11-209-tf With Hart & Lewis.

1867. Spring Trade. 1867.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY: SUCH AS IVORY Handled Balwier Knives and Forks, and Knives only.

Guard Droppers, made and on hand.

J. BROWN,
April 17-214-tf With HART & LEWIS

USEFUL

AT 44, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Old Dominion Coffee Pots,
French Biggin Coffee Pots,
Crystal and Ornamented Chamber Sets,
Handsome Water Coolers,
Chamber or Hot Bath Tubs.

J. BROWN,
April 29-224-tf With HART & LEWIS.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

White and Persian Granite Table Ware,
Bowls and Pitchers,
Edged and C. C. Plates,
Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Salt Stands, A L S O,
Framed Looking Glasses.

J. BROWN,
April 23-219-tf With HART & LEWIS.

COOKING STOVES

We have received a large addition to our stock.

COOKING STOVES,
Various Patterns.

J. BROWN,
May 21-242 With HART & LEWIS.

RAILROADS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

1867 1867

Through Freight Tariff.

NORTH AND SOUTH,

BY THE AIR LINE ROUTE!!

WE are now prepared to ship all kinds of Freight through to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, on through bills of lading, giving through receipts, at the lowest rate.

THIS IS THE LINE FOR SHIPPERS

Your Goods will be handled only once.

Through connections close, no delay, time and expense less than by any other route. Insurance trifling compared with other routes. We take goods to and from Columbia, S. C., and all intermediate stations, with more promptness and dispatch than any Express Company at about one-fourth the cost.

TAKE NOTICE.

Persons shipping goods South will ship through the following agents and by the following named Steamship Companies and no other.

FROM NEW YORK,

By the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Co., Livingston, Fox & Co. Agents, No. 86 Liberty Street, or Pier 36 North River N. Y.

FROM BALTIMORE,

By the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, I. B. Parks Agent, foot of Union Dock, and Brandt's line of Steamers.

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

By the Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Co., W. P. Clyde & Co., Agents, No. 14 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

FROM BOSTON,

By the Boston and Norfolk Steamship Co., E. Sampson & Co., Agents, end of Central Wharf, Boston.

Consign your goods to R. R. Agents, Portsmouth, Va., and City Point. Goods coming by the way of City Point and Petersburg must be so marked.

C. R. ALLEN,
Dec. 5—tf Freight Agt. R. & G. R. R.

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. R. Co., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C. May 6th, 1867.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON R. & G. R. R.

ON and after May 7th. 1867, trains will run on R. & G. R. R. as follows: Daily

Mail trains leave Raleigh	9.30 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon	3.50 P. M.
Mail trains leave Weldon	10.30 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh	3.50 P. M.
Freight train arrives at Raleigh	4.30 P. M.
" " leaves	6.30 A. M.

The mail trains make THROUGH connections with all points North and South as quick as any other route.

W. G. LEWIS,
Gen'l Sup't.

May 6-229-tf

Progress and Standard copy till forbid

MEDICINES, &c.

SAUNDERS'

CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSIcians. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Tolu are perfectly tasteless.

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Remittent, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all cases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr. W. P. Malliet, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral constituent whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

Prepared and sold by

R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Feb 1-150-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.
For sale in Raleigh by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE

AMERICAN BITTERS.

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED,

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERed Digestion, Pistulency, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the stomach and Bowels. An Elegant

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The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month,	$1,00
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One year,	10 00
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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

The common idea that the law is founded upon justice and that our Courts of law are tribunals of justice, is one which should be received with some modification. Ordinarily in Christian countries, there is an effort made to make the Divine law as revealed in the Scriptures, the basis of human law, but the ignorance and corruption of mankind, render the attempt imperfect. Moreover, human laws are seriously affected in their meaning and force, for the lack of a uniform and authoritative construction in all countries, and even in the same country.

There was a time in this country, when the authoritative constructions of law were uniform, at least nearly so, and when the true principles of construction were rigidly adhered to. The same law, therefore, meant the same thing at all times and in all places. There was a time in the history of the country when the law opinions of the Judges were free from extraneous matter, and their constructions of law were entirely free from the ordinary prejudices of education as well as all partizan bias or political predilections. Matters are not so now, entirely. So strong does the impression prevail among the people, that our Judges are politicians and partizans, that if they are involved in litigation, they begin to forecaste and arrange, if possible, to have their case tried before a particular Judge. This is seriously to be deprecated. Much of this feeling is a prejudice, and does not assail, by any means, the motives or integrity of the Judges.

The case of *Shortridge et al vs. Macon*, which gave rise to the opinion of Chief Justice Chase in to-day's issue, is an important one—one of ten thousand, in which few men can feel, that the law as interpreted by the Judge is a *strictly* just one.—The popular feeling and idea is, that every Court of law should at the same time and in every case be an equitable Court, and that the courts should construe all laws so as to consider at the same time the equities of the case as well as the law, and that the juries should so award; hence, the difficulty of obtaining a verdict from the juries of the County Courts strictly in conformity to law. The strong sense of justice and equity which exists in the public mind, will force a jury in the absence of strong impelling causes in an opposite direction, always to decide a case more in accordance with their views of what is *right*, rather than strictly what is law.

The opinion of the Chief Justice is an able one, but his interpretations of the law and the doctrines involved, do not strike us as being entirely free from objection. Yet we shall not controvert his positions. We are more concerned about the effect of such a decision upon the merchants of the South, than we are as to the strictly correct exposition of the Chief Justice of the principles involved. His views of the *status* of the Southern States during the war and at its close we hold to be correct, yet we are not prepared to assent without more convincing argument, that the legal and moral obligations of Southern citizens, were in no wise affected by the acts and force employed by the Confederate government. Whether a *de facto* government which claims belligerent rights, can legitimately claim to exercise *all* the powers of government, as in the case of the Confederate government, until it is acknowledged to be a government by other great powers, is a question which we cannot determine. The determination of this question, is necessary to fix the right of the Confederacy to confiscate the property of alien enemies. Had the States made good their revolt, no question of this sort would have arisen. The right therefore of the United States Courts to exact a full compliance of Southern citizens with all their legal obligations, without regard to the coercive measures of the Confederate authorities, which rendered such compliance impossible, may well be questioned, until all the preliminary questions growing out of the war have been legitimately settled. Had the late war been throughout a mere insurrection or rebellion without form—a mere mob conflict with the Federal government, then in that case, the legal and moral obligations of Southern citizens towards the government and its loyal citizens would have been unaffected. But the principles laid down by the Chief Justice in view of the facts and circumstances of the case, present such strong features of injustice to individuals, that it does seem to us a more equitable provision must be found somewhere, if not in the Federal laws, if the Chief Justice has correctly interpreted them.

Let the reader consider the following facts: It is well known that no class of Southern citizens are less inclined to be active partisans in politics, or were less active in bringing on the late civil war, and who did not deprecate it more, than did the merchants of North Carolina. When the war was forced upon them, the large majority, who were honest, began to forecaste, in order to seek correspondence with their Northern creditors, to arrange for the payment of their debts. Finding this impossible, many of them commenced laying by the best funds they could get to meet their Northern debts. Many of them, when the Confederate receivers demanded schedules of their debts, either evaded the demand or refused to comply. Others complied because convinced it was their duty to obey the "powers that be." Upon the termination of the war, many found that the funds they had laid by to pay their Northern debts had depreciated. They were really unable to pay their debts in full and begged a compromise. Those who paid over to the Confederate receivers felt they had done the best they could, and many were left wholly unable to pay anything, yet most, or all, were still willing to renew their old debts at a large discount. In some cases, Northern merchants have refused compromise, as in the case of Macon and others. Now we ask, ought not the law to provide some relief for these men? It is true the law provides relief in bankruptcy. But that is a dernier resort for honest men. Few men desire that kind of relief when any other honest relief can be afforded. Under the ruling of Judge Chase, we see no relief for this class of men but in bankruptcy, and perhaps it would be well to embrace it as soon as possible.

SUFFERING IN WAKE COUNTY.

We call the special attention of our fellow-citizens of Wake and of all liberal people everywhere, North or South, to the distressing facts presented in our columns today by Rev. Mr. Crowder. A full statement of all the proofs and facts in relation to the destintion in this county, would fill a volume. We will vouch for the entire truth of what Mr. Crowder says, and yet the half is not told. If there be in Wake county such an amount of destitution, no county in the State can perhaps make a better showing, and a true report from at least fifty counties would make one far worse.

Never before, in view of the present destitution and of the poor prospect for the approaching crop, have we felt that our people are so nearly on the borders of starvation. What is the cause? We admit there is some evidence of idleness, as the source of this state of things both among black and white, but the greatest destitution exists among women, widows with children, who are not indolent, but cannot obtain work. The war deprived them of their husbands and fathers. But if even these men who fell in the war were alive and able to work, still great suffering would exist.

The *real cause* of the present distress is not to be traced so much to idleness, to short crops or to the losses of the war, as to other causes. It is plain that the condition of the people was not as bad in 1865, after the war closed, when thousands of them were robbed of meat, bread, fowls, horses and cattle. The government assisted them it is true, but the great body of the people had something left with which to help the rest. The government aid of that year did not equal, we think, the help it and the Northern people have afforded the present year, yet our condition is worse. What, then, is the real cause? We can trace it to nothing else but the delays of the government to settle the difficulties of the nation and States, and to restore quiet, order and civil law to the Southern States. The incertitude, anxiety and fearful anticipations of the people, which have been produced by the inactivity or discord which exists in the departments of the government, is the cause. No man in the South knows exactly what to do.—To buy or build, or lease or rent, or to risk anything,—are all matters of doubt. No man will do anything that does not promise to pay the present year, and hence thousands upon thousands are left out of employment, and the few who make anything over their own real wants, are so burdened with taxation that they have but little left, with which to aid the poor and suffering.

We call upon the Congress, the statesmen, the politicians of the North, to consider these facts. Unless they desire the utter destruction of the Southern people, white and black, let them make haste to give us an early and permanent state of things, which will insure stability, peace and quiet. Such a reconstruction as Tennessee has cannot effect it. From such a reconstruction, Good Lord deliver us!

GEN. SICKLES ASKS TO BE RELIEVED.

It is stated that Gen. Sickles, the Commander of District No. 2, asks to be relieved from his command and demands an investigation into his conduct. The telegram represents that the Attorney General's opinion, caused great sensation in Charleston. We regret Gen. Sickles' determination. It indicates haste, and seems to us to be precipitate, until he is officially informed of the action of the President.

We have differed *in toto* with General Sickles as to the wisdom and necessity of some of his orders, yet, falling into the general idea, that the legal construction of the Reconstruction Acts conferred upon him provisional, but *supreme* power for the time being, we have not been disposed to question his authority in the premises, least of all to attach to him any unkind or improper motive. No one, we believe, doubts his desire and purpose to promote the peace and order, and ultimate good of the people of the two States, while, at the same time, he was anxious to meet the entire wishes of the Congress. We hope, therefore, when the President communicates with him officially, he will be led to reconsider his application to be relieved from his command.—We might obtain a commander who would differ in some respects from Gen. Sickles, and we might not, but none, perhaps, would have more concern for the peace and welfare of the people, at heart, than he has evinced in his intercourse with them.

DAILY MAIL FOR FAYETTEVILLE.—We learn a contract has been awarded, to the Western Railroad Company for the transmission of a daily mail between Fayetteville and Raleigh, via Jonesboro. The award was made last week, and sent forward through this place on Saturday; and we presume it will go immediately into operation.

The establishment of this mail route will give increased facilties to the business men of Fayetteville, and will prove a great convenience to the people generally. The fact of its accomplishment is due to the efforts of Dr. Jobe, the postal agent for North Carolina.—*Wil. Dispatch.*

The above facts are highly gratifying to us, and will be specially acceptable to our Fayetteville friends. It is the line which should have been established at first. The P. O. Department and Dr. Jobe are especially entitled to the thanks of all concerned.

Opinion of Chief Justice Chase,

Delivered in the Circuit Court of the United States, in this City, during its late session in the following case:

SHORTRIDGE *et al* vs. MACON.

This is an action for the recovery of the amount of a promissory note with interest.

There is no question of the liability of the defendant to the demand of the plaintiffs, unless he is excused by coerced payment of the note sued upon under an act of the self-styled Confederate Congress, passed August 30th, 1861, entitled "an act for the sequestration of the estates of alien enemies," and an amendatory act passed February 15th, 1862.

It is admitted that the plaintiffs were citizens of Pennsylvania; that the defendant was a citizen of North Carolina; that the note sued upon was made by the defendant to the plaintiffs; and that the defendant was compelled, by proceedings instituted in the Courts of the so-called Confederate States, to pay the amount due upon it to the receiver appointed under the sequestration acts.

Upon these facts it is insisted that the defendant is discharged from his liability to the plaintiffs. It is claimed, that, while it existed, the Confederate government was a *de facto* government; that the citizens of the States which did not recognize its authority were aliens, and in time of war, alien enemies; that, consequently, the acts of sequestration were valid acts; and therefore, that payment to a Confederate agent of debts due to such citizens, if compelled by proceedings under those acts, relieved the debtor from all obligations to the original creditors.

To maintain these propositions the counsel for the defendant rely upon the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that the late rebellion was a civil war, in the prosecution of which belligerent rights were exercised by the National government and accorded to the armed forces of the rebel Confederacy; and upon the decisions of the State Courts, during and after the close of the American war for independence, which affirmed the validity of confiscations and sequestrations decreed against the property of non-resident British subjects and the inhabitants of colonies or States hostile to the United Colonies or United States.

But these decisions do not, in our judgment, sustain the propositions in support of which they are cited.

There is no doubt that the State of North Carolina by the acts of the Convention of May, 1861; by the previous acts of the Governor of the State; by subsequent acts of all the departments of the State government; and by the acts of the people at the elections held after May, 1861, set aside her State government and Constitution, connected, under the National Constitution with the government of the United States; and established a new Constitution and government connected with another, so-called central government, set up in hostility to the United States, and entered upon a course of active warfare against the national government. Nor is there any doubt that, by these acts, the practical relations of North Carolina to the Union were suspended, and very serious liabilities incurred by those who were engaged in them.

But these acts did not affect, even for a moment, the separation of North Carolina from the Union, any more than the acts of an individual who commits grave offences against the State by resisting its officers and defying its authority separate him from the State. Such acts may subject the offender even to outlawry, but can discharge him from no duty nor relieve him from any responsibility.

The National Constitution declares that "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

"The word "only" was used to exclude from the criminal jurisprudence of the new Republic the odious doctrines of constructive treason. Its use, however, while limiting the definition to plain overt acts, brings these acts in conspicuous relief as being always, and in essence, treasonable.

War, therefore, levied against the United States by citizens of the Republic under the pretended authority of the new State government of North Carolina or of the so-called Confederate government which assumed the title of the "Confederate States," was treason against the United States.

It has been supposed, and by some strenously maintained that the North Carolina Ordinance of 1861, which purported to repeal the North Carolina Ordinance of 1789, by which the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and to repeal also all subsequent acts by which the assent of North Carolina was given to amendments of the Constitution, did in fact repeal that Ordinance and those acts, and thereby absolved the people of the State from all obligation as citizens of the United States and made it impossible to commit treason by levying war against the National government.

No elaborate discussion of the theoretical question thus presented seems now to be necessary. That question, as a practical one, is at rest and is not likely to be revived. It is enough to say here, in our judgment, the answer which it has received from events, is that which the soundest construction of the Constitution warrants and requires.

Nor can we agree with some persons, distinguished by abilities and virtues, who insist when rebellion attains the proportions and assumes the character of civil war, it is purged of its treasonable character and can only be punished by the defeat of its armies, the disappointment of its hopes, and the calamities incident to unsuccessful war.

Courts have no policy and can exercise no political powers. They can only declare the law. On what sound principle, then, can we say judicially that the levying of war ceases to be treason when the war becomes formidable? that war levied by ten men or ten hundred, is certainly treason, but is no longer such when levied by ten thousand or ten hundred thousand? that the armed attempts of a few, attended by no serious danger to the Union and suppressed by slight exertions of the public force, come, unquestionably, within the constitutional definition, but attempts by a vast combination, controlling several States, putting great armies in the field, menacing with imminent peril the very life of the Republic and demanding immense efforts and immense expenditures of treasure and blood for their defeat and suppression, swell beyond the boundaries of the definition, and become innocent in the proportion of their enormity?

But it is said that this is the doctrine of the Supreme Court. We think otherwise.

In modern times it is the usual practice of civilized governments attacked by organized and formidable rebellion, to exercise and concede belligerent rights. Instead, under such circumstances, of punishing rebels when made prisoners in war as criminals, they agree on cartels for exchange and make other mutually beneficial arrangements; and, instead of insisting upon offensive terms and designations in intercourse with the civil or military chiefs, treat them, as far as possible, without surrender of essential principles, like foreign foes engaged in regular warfare.

But these are concessions made by the Legislative and Executive departments of government in the exercise of political discretion and in the interest of humanity, to mitigate vindictive passions inflamed by civil conflicts, and prevent the frightful evils of mutual reprisals and retaliations. They establish no rights except during the war.

And it is true that when war ceases and the authority of the regular government is fully re-established the penalties of violated law are seldom inflicted upon many.

Wise governments never forget that the criminality of individuals is not always or often equal to that of the acts committed by the organization with which they are connected. Many are carried into rebellion by sincere though mistaken convictions; or hurried along by excitements due to social and State sympathies, and even by the compulsion of a public opinion not their own.

When the strife of arms is over, such governments, therefore, exercising still their political discretion, address themselves mainly to the work of conciliation and restoration and exert the prerogative of mercy, rather than that of justice. Complete remission is usually extended to large classes by amnesty or other exercise of legislative or executive authority, and individuals not included in these classes with some exceptions of the greatest offenders, are absolved by pardon, either absolutely or upon conditions prescribed by the government.

These principles, common to all civilized nations, are those which regulated the action of the Government of the United States during the war of the rebellion, and have regulated its action since rebellion laid down its arms.

In some respects the forbearance and liberality of the nation exceeded all example. While hostilities were yet flagrant, one act of Congress practically abolished the death penalty for treason subsequently committed, and another provided a mode in which citizens of rebel States maintaining a loyal adhesion to the Union, could recover after war, the value of their captured or abandoned property.

The National Government has steadily sought to facilitate restoration with adequate guaranties of union, order and equal rights.

On no occasion, however, and by no act have the United States ever renounced their constitutional jurisdiction over the whole territory or over all the citizens of the Republic, or conceded to citizens in arms against their country the character of alien enemies, or admitted the existence of any government, *de facto*, within the boundaries of the Union, hostile to itself.

In the Prize cases the Supreme Court simply asserted the right of the United States to treat the insurgents as belligerents, and to claim from foreign nations the performance of neutral duties under the penalties known to international law. The decision recognized, also, the fact of the exercise and concession of belligerent rights, and affirmed as a necessary consequence, the proposition that during the war, all the inhabitants of the country controlled by the rebellion, and all the inhabitants of the country loyal to the Union were enemies reciprocally each of the other. But there is nothing in that opinion which gives countenance to the doctrine which counsel endeavor to deduce from it; that the insurgent States by the act of rebellion and by levying war against the nation became foreign States, and their inhabitants alien enemies.

This proposition being denied, it must result that in compelling debtors to pay to receivers, for the support of the rebellion, debts due to any citizen of the United States, the insurgent authorities committed illegal violence, by which no obligation of debtors to creditors could be cancelled, or, in any respect, affected.

Nor can the defence in this case derive more support from the decisions affirming the validity of confiscations during the war for American Independence.

That war began, doubtless, like the recent civil war, in rebellion. Had it terminated unsuccessfully, and had English Tribunals subsequently affirmed the validity of colonial confiscation and sequestration of British property and of debts due to British subjects, those decisions would be in point. No student of international law or of history needs to be informed how impossible it is that such decisions could have been made.

Had the recent rebellion proved successful, and had the validity of the confiscations and sequestrations actually enforced by the insurgent authorities been afterwards questioned in Confederate Courts, it is not improbable that the decisions of the State Courts, made during and after the revolutionary war, might have been cited with approval.

But it hardly needs remark, that those decisions were made under under circumstances widely differring from those which now exist.

They were made by the Courts of States which had succeeded in their attempt to sever their colonial connexion with Great Britain, and sanctioned acts which depended for their validity wholly upon that success; and can have no application to acts of a rebel self styled government, seeking the severance of constitutional relations of States to the Union, but defeated in the attempt, and, itself, broken up and destroyed.

Those who engage in rebellion must consider the consequences. If they succeed, rebebellion becomes revolution; and the new government will justify its founders. If they fail, all their acts hostile to the rightful government are violations of law, and originate no rights which can be recognized by the Courts of the nation whose authority and existence have been alike assailed.

We hold, therefore, that compulsory payment, under the Sequestration acts, to the rebel receiver, of the debt due to the plaintiffs from the defendant, was no discharge.

It is claimed, however, that whatever may be the right of the plaintiffs to recover the principal debt from the defendant, they cannot recover interest for the time during which war prevented all communication between the States in which they respectively resided.

We cannot think so. Interest is the lawful fruit of principal. There are, indeed, some authorities to the point that interest which has accrued during war between independent nations, cannot be afterwards recovered; though the debt, with other interest, may be. But that rule, in our judgment, is applicable only to such wars. We perceive nothing in the act of the 13th July, 1861, which suspended for a time all pacific intercourse between the legal and insurgent portion of the country, that requires or justifies the application of that rule to the case before us. Legal rights could neither be originated nor defeated by the action of the central authorities of the late rebellion.

The plaintiff must have judgment for the principal and interest of his debt, without deduction.

GENERAL HOKE.—A few days ago, at the National Hotel, in Courtlandt street, where he is sojourning I had the pleasure of meeting the gallant Major General Polk, of the late Confederate Army. The General has a fine soldierly physique, and handsome, intellectual face, and is as modest as he is brave. He is in bad health, and has been in the city a few weeks, but his permanent residence is in Western North Carolina. He spoke feelingly, of his old comrades in arms, Hagood's South Carolina Bridge, and particularly of Colonel Simonton's Regiment, to whose bravery and devotion he paid a glowing tribute.—*N. Y. Correspondent Charleston Courier.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEXT SESSION OF
J. H. Horner's Classical and Mathematical School at Oxford, N. C. begins the 8th. of July.
Catalogues furnished on application.
J. H. HORNER,
June 21-267-3t* Principal.

COUN!
CORN!!
CORN!!!
500 Bushels Prime Corn just received which will be sold from depot at lowest market price.
DOUGLAS BELL.
June 21-267-1f

WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE OF fine white Meal, freshly ground.
JENKINS & PERRY.
June 21-267-1f

ALSO, a very nice lot of N. C. Hams small family sizes.
JENKINS & PERRY.
June 21-267-1f

WE also, have just received a very Superior Chewing Tobacco. The lovers of the "Weed" would do well to try some of this.
JENKINS & PERRY.
June 21-267-1f

WE are expecting another supply of those famous *anti dyspeptic*, Jenkins best Warren County Family Flour if you want to feel just about half *reconstructed* leave your orders for a barrel or two of this when it arrives.
JENKINS & PERRY.
June 21-267-1f

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WARRENTON N. C.
THE *fifty third* session of this Institution will commence on the 17th. of July, with a full corps of experienced and efficient instructors.
The course of study extensive, instruction thorough and systematic. Government parental, and attention paid to refinement of taste and manners; as well as to developing the intellect and storing the mind. Warrenton is noted for healthfulness; and a favorite resort of persons from the Eastern part of the State, during the sickly season.
Pupils received at all stages of the session, and boarded through vacation if desired. For Circulars, and further particulars address either Rev. M. M. MARSHALL, Mrs. M. J. WILCOX, or Rev. Wm. HODGES, D. D.
June 21-267-d2m

KITTRELLS SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE.
(*WITHIN TWO HOURS RIDE OF RALEIGH, AND A HALF MILE OF KITTRELLS DEPOT, RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.*)
THE next Session will open on the 17th. July. The catalogue for the past scholastic year shows 178 boarders, which fact speaks for itself as to the popularity of the school.
Terms moderate and accommodating. Every room has been renewed. New mattresses &c., &c.
C. B. RIDDICK, President,
Kittrells Springs,
June 21-267-1m* N. C.

ROLLINGBROOK HOTEL.
PETERSBURG VA.
FARE REDUCED TO $3 PER DAY.
IN reducing the price of board we do not intend to stint our table, but intend to sustain the reputation already acquired. We assure the travelling public that the House will be continued in every respect *strictly a first class Hotel*. Passengers are carried FREE OF CHARGE to and from the *Weldon Cars*.
W. H. KENNEDY & SONS,
June 21-267-1w Proprietors.

ASSETS OVER
15,000,000,00
INCOME OVER $5,500,000.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
The Largest Life Insurance Company in the World!
IT HAS NO STOCK CAPITAL; THE FIFTEEN Million Dollars all belong to the Policy holders, which now exceed 14,000, and not withstanding the payment of a sixty per cent dividend last year, there is now a surplus of over 6,000,000,00. It has had, through its entire history, the smallest average expenses, and, therefore, it is the safest and cheapest Life Insurance Company in existence.
"That Company in which the average expenses are the lowest and the rate of interest obtained on investments is the highest (other things being equal,) affords life insurance at the least cost; also that Company is the safest in which the largest number is insured."
THAT COMPANY IS THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL.
This Company gives the Policy holder a credit or forbearance of one half his premium, and in case of early death, the dividends will always equal the number of out-standing credits.
All policies non-forfeitable by their terms. No extra charge made on policy holders living in this State.
SAMUEL D. WAIT,
General Agent for N. C.
Office with P. F. PESCUD, Agent for Raleigh and vicinity.
June 13-261-1m

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
NEWBERN, N. C.
AGENTS FOR
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM AND COUNTER Scales, Evans and Watson's Fire and Burglar proof Safes, Marble Monuments and Tombstones, Carey's Sugar and Syrup Evaporators, Carey's improved Sorghum Mills, Sulky Plows, Cider Mills, &c., &c.
mar 29-198-1i

GARRETT, YOUNG, SCOTT, & CO.
No. 33 Warren and 29 Murray Sts.,
NEW YORK,
SUCCESSORS TO
ARCHIBALD YOUNG, GARRETT & Co.
OF NEW YORK,
AND
SPENCER SCOTT & CO.,
OF NEWARK, N. J.
Extensive Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Men's and Boys' Clothing.
C. W. GARRETT, A. S. SHAFER.
EBEN YOUNG, A. L. SCOTT.
SPENCER SCOTT, F. M. GARRETT.
May 15-1867

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY,
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.
REV. H. G. HILL, PRINCIPAL.
THE Fall Session opens Thursday, the 25th. July 1867.
Circulars forwarded upon application.
June 19-265-2aw6w

A SITUATION WANTED.
A Young Lady, who has experience in teaching, desires to obtain a situation as Teacher of the English branches in a Family School, or as an assistant. The best testimonials will be given.
Address the
EDITORS OF THE SENTINEL.
June 19-265-1f

FIRST RATE HORSE FOR SALE.
The Horse "JEFF," lately belonging to the National Express Company.
Apply to
WILLIAM GRIMES.
June 19-265-10t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
10 Barrels Yadkin Co., Rye Whiskey,
20 Five and ten gallon Kegs, "
10 Barrels selected Corn, "
10 " Rectified "
5 " Apple Brandy,
20 Gals. Scuppernong Wine,
40 " Old Madeira "
40 " Sherry "
25 " Old Cognac Brandy,
25 " Rose Gin "
40 Cases Starch Wine,
20 Baskets Champagne, "
5 Casks 40 doz. Knox & Son's Sparkling Ale,
10 Cases Haw River Rye Whiskey,
All of above we know to be good and we will sell to suit the times.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Commission Merchants.
Raleigh, June 18-264-1f

FOR CORN.
10 Tons Patapsco Guano,
5 " Baugh's Superphosphate,
which will be sold on good terms.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
June 18-264-1f

MILL GEARING.
Mill and Cotton Gin and Threshing Machine Castings and Screws, and all kinds of repairing furnished upon short notice, at our Iron dry and Machine Shops.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
June 18-264-1f

BY EXPRESS.
4 doz. Small Brass Pad Locks, for Dog Collars.
J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.
June 5-254-1f

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.
The Fall Session will begin July 8th. 1867.
TERMS, (per Session of 21 weeks:) Board with the Principals (washing, lights and towels not included) $75,00
English Tuition, 20,00
Latin, Greek and French, each extra 5,00
Circulars sent on application.
M. S. DAVIS, } Principals.
H. E. SHEPHERD. }
June 14-262-1d

DR. WILSON'S SCHOOL,
MELVILLE, ALAMANCE Co., N. C.
THE next session of this Institution will commence July 18th.
For circular, apply to either of the Principals.
REV. A. WILSON, D. D., } Principals.
DR. JNO. WILSON, }
June 14-262-2aw4wdaw

FOR RENT.
The building lately occupied by the Biblical Recorder Printing Office, known as the old Register Office. Enquire on the premises.
HUFHAM & HUGHES.
June 4-253-1f

CORN! CORN!!
1500 Bus. prime White Corn—heavy and clean.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
June 17-264-1f Wholesale Grocers.

FOR SALE.
Another large lot of N. C. Cut HERRINGS, in kegs and Bbls.; Family Roe Herrings in kegs and Bbls.; Gross Herrings and Rock in Bbls.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
June 8-256-1f Wholesale Grocers.

FRESH FIELD SEEDS.
RED CLOVER,
ORCHARD GRASS,
TIMOTHY,
BLUE GRASS,
LUCERNE,
and best variety of Garden Seeds, just received from R. Sinclair & Co., Baltimore, at the Farmers' Hall.
JAMES M. TOWLES.
Feb26-163-1f Auctioneer.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD CO.
RALEIGH, N. C. June 11th. 1867.
THE next annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 4th. day of July next.
W. W. VASS,
Treasurer.
June 13-261-td

BANKRUPT LAW, BY JAMES,
Just received at
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
May 21-242-1f

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
BURROW'S MUSIC PRIMERS,
BAXTER'S SAINTS' REST,
SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES,
SPLENDID COLORED ENGRAVINGS,
CHILDREN'S ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
ROBINSON CRUSOE, &c., &c.
Just to hand at our new Store, next to Tuckers' New Hall.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
June 12-260-1f

A CHANCE TO HAVE YOUR
OLD FURNITURE REPAIRED AND RENOVATED.
HAVING OBTAINED THE SERVICES OF A No. 1 Upholsterer, we are prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING, with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Old Mattresses renovated and made over
Furniture of all kinds repaired and varnished and re-upholstered, and any thing in our line made to order promptly.
W. H. MORRISS & CO.
April 29-224-1f 18 Fayetteville St.

BANK OF THE STATE OF N. C.
THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in this City, on Monday, the 1st. day of July next.
C. DEWEY,
Raleigh, June 8-255-codtd Agent.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
At
June 7-256-1f DOUGLAS BELL'S.

JUST RECEIVED,
A handsome lot of BOYS' CLOTHING.
R. B. ANDREWS & CO.
June 1-253-1m

MISS MANGUM'S PRIVATE SCHOOL.
The tenth Session of Miss Mangum's School for Young Ladies, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, will commence on the 1st. of August, 1867.
For Circulars, address,
Miss M. P. MANGUM,
Care of Dr. J. F. CAIN,
June 12-260-6w Hillsboro, N. C.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.
RIGHT REV. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D., VISITOR.
REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector.
REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M. Assistant.
The fifty-first term of this School will commence on the 17th July, 1867, and continue until the 7th. of December.
For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the Rector.
June 19-265-5taw1t*

NOTICE TO LAWYERS
THE RULES AND FORMS IN BANKRUPTCY AS
adopted and authorized by the Supreme Court of the United States.
The only genuine edition. NONE OTHER FULL AND COMPLETE.
Sent post paid to any part of the country on receipt of $1,25.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
Address,
C. L. SAYRE & CO.
National Law House,
205 Pensylvania Avenue,
June 19-265-1w Washington D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT IMPROVED METHOD OF
SINKING WELLS,
OR,
THE NEW LABOR SAVING
ECONOMICAL PUMPS.
HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE AND exclusive right to the patent improved method of sinking Wells, for the State of North Carolina, we desire to have a good and reliable Agent in every county of the State.
As it is desirable for every family to have an abundant supply of water, on their own premises, for convenience, safety and economy, the sale of this Pump offers a fine opening for an enterprising man in each county, to engage in profitable business.
OUR PRICES ARE FOR No. 1 SIZE, $25;
No. 2, $30,
WITH A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS.
We have a No. 2 Pump in operation in front of our Store, No. 22, Pollock Street, which was sunk in an hour, and supplies about 5,000 GALLONS of pure water per day. They can also be seen in operation at the Gaston House, and at other places in Newbern; also at Kinston, Beaufort, Morehead city, and at many other places.
This is the cheapest and most speedy mode of obtaining water in any section, as you can exclude any stream of water required, which is not satisfactory, and obtain only that which is most desirable.
Address correspondence for information, agencies or orders, to
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
June 8-256-1f Newbern, N. C.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.
OPEN JUNE 1.
This favorite and delightful watering-place, having undergone thorough renovation, is prepared to receive visitors. The owners have made every effort in the outfit and equipment to render the place more than ever attractive to those in quest of recreation, while to the invalid its medicinal waters hold out new hopes of health. It may be confidently claimed for them if they have in a great many cases relieved, and in many more cases cured, the following diseases: SCROFULA, and many chronic CUTANEOUS diseases; CHRONIC THROSH, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DROPSY, AFFECTIONS OF KIDNEY and BLADDER, and PILES; and, in connection with the Hot Baths, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.
As an appetizer, a tonic, and general restorative to an enfeebled constitution, it is perhaps unrivalled amongst mineral waters. The proprietors have engaged for the approaching season
A VERY SUPERIOR BAND OF MUSIC,
both for the LAWN and the BALL-ROOM.
THE BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOONS,
both for ladies and gentlemen, will be found in more complete order than ever before.
From the very extensive preparations now making at all the leading Virginia Springs, a heavy travel is anticipated, and, we think, will be attracted. It shall be the aim of the undersigned to keep their establishment FULLY UP TO THE FORMER; and they hope to see a renewal of the social re-unions which in former years lent such a charm to these mountain retreats.
Passengers by the Virginia Central railroad get off the cars at GOSHEN Depot. Eight (8) miles of staging over a smooth road lands them at the Springs.
BOARD, $3.50 PER DAY; $90 PER MONTH.
We have secured the efficient services of Captain WILLIAM H. SALE, so long and favorably known to the public, in connection with these Springs.
FRAZIER & RANDOLPH, Proprietors.
PERCELL, LADD & Co., Richmond;
A. B. RUCKER, Lynchburg;
COLEMAN & ROGERS, Baltimore;
HEGEMAN & Co., New York;
Agents for sale of the Water and Mass or Salts.
May 25-246-6w

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.
The following celebrated VIRGINIA SPRINGS, of easy access by railroads and short stage lines, over good roads, in comfortable coaches by contract limited to ten passengers, will be open for visitors ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF JUNE 1867:
WHITE SULPHUR,
GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA.
SWEET SPRINGS AND SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,
MONROE COUNTY, W. VA.
Route via Virginia Central railroad to Jackson River depot until about 10th. July, when the railroad will be run to Covington; and from Bonsack's, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, *via* stages.
HOT SPRINGS,
HEALING SPRINGS, and
BATH ALUM SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VA.
Route via Virginia Central railroad to Millboro' depot.
ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.
Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Goshen depot.
AUGUSTA WHITE SULPHUR ALUM SPRINGS,
(FORMERLY STRIBLING'S.)
Route *via* Central railroad to Staunton, thence by stages to the Springs.
ALLEGHANY SPRINGS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.
Route *via* Virginia Central, Orange and Alexandria, to Shawsville depot, on Virginia and Tennessee railroad.
COYNER'S SULPHUR SPRINGS,
BOTETOURT COUNTY, VA.
Route as above to Coyner's Springs station, Virginia and Tennessee railroad.
THROUGH TICKETS
can be procured at the principal cities West, North, and South, to all the above named Springs.
THE PROPRIETORS
of the above Springs have provided an entire outfit of
NEW FURNITURE, &c.
in all departments, and will use every effort to make visitors satisfied.
May 30-250-4m*

COTTON GINS, THRESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, &c.
HORACE L. EMORY & SON'S UNIVERSAL Cotton Gins and Condensers, Georgia, and Pratts' Cotton Gins, E. Whitmans & Son's and St. Clairs & Co. Threshing Machines and Horse Powers.
Montgomery's Wheat Fans, Grant's Wheat Fans, Grain Cradles, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Snaths, Gleaners, Mowers and Reapers.
We are Agents for the sale of all the above, and can furnish parties in want upon short notice, at manufacturer's prices.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Manufacture of and Dealers in Agricultural Implements.
Raleigh, N. C., June 8-256-1f
Progress and Standard copy.

GRAIN CRADLES.
Just received a supply of Sinclair's Patent 5 and 6 finger Grain Cradles—the very best made out. Orders solicited at once.
JAMES M. TOWLES.
May 28-1f Agent.

SOMETHING NEW!
PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES!
STUART'S FREEMASON'S MANUAL!
IS DAVIS A TRAITOR?
Dr. Livingstone's Travels and Explorations in South Africa.
Illustrated, Dictionary of the Bible, &c.
All just to hand at Fentress's corner, our new store.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
June 4-253-1f

SUPERIOR N. C. WHISKEY,
In Bbls and Cases, of the make of Nick Williams and others.
N. C. Family Flour, Dried Peaches and Apples, Fresh Mountain Butter, &c.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
June 8-252-1f Wholesale Grocers

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A *square* will be hereafter estimated at 13 minion lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	2,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	5,00
One square two months	10,00
Each additional "	3,50
One square three months	12,00
Each additional "	4,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The public will find the *Sentinel* one of the best mediums of advertising in the State. Its circulation covers a larger area, perhaps, than any other paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute opens its fifty-third session on the 17th of July, under a full corps of instructors. The reputation of the School is excellent.

Kittrell's Springs Female College opens its next session on the 17th of July. The popularity and success of this institution commend it to every one.

Bolingbrook Hotel, Petersburg, Va., a first class Hotel has reduced its fare to $3 per day. This is good news.

J. H. Horner's Classical and Mathematical School opens its next session on the 8th of July. No male school in the State has a higher reputation.

Corn! if you want corn apply to Douglass Bell.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company is said to be the largest in the world. See advertisement.

Jenkins & Perry, offer Meal, N. C. Hams, fine chewing Tobacco and New Warren Family Flour.

Mitchell, Allen & Co., Newbern, Agents for Fairbanks Scales, and have a full stock of goods in their line.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—The visit of the Chief Justice to this City seems to have made a favorable impression upon those who formed his acquaintance. It is understood that the doctrines advanced by Attorney General Stanbery are those held by the Chief Justice, and it is expected that he will give them an emphatic endorsement, if an occasion should occur for him to do it officially. The Chief Justice and Judge Brooks left the city on Tuesday.

GRAMMAR.—It is known that one of the best Latin Grammars, now in use, is Bingham's Latin Grammar, Col. Wm. Bingham, of the Mebaneville Classical and Military School, being its author. He now has in press, soon to be published, his English Grammar of equal merit. We hope to see his excellent example followed in the production of school books of real merit.

MR. DUGGER'S SCHOOL.—The closing exercises of Mr. Dugger's Male School at Warrenton took place last week. The occasion is spoken of by the *Indicator* as interesting. This is an excellent school.

REV. M. M. MARSHALL, recent rector of the Episcopal Church in Elizabeth City, has accepted the call of the Episcopal Church in Warrenton.

MR. JERRY MAXWELL'S residence in Providence, Mecklenburg County in this State, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last, with all its contents.

Col. A. W. Waddell, late a Confederate Colonel, announced at a colored meeting in Wilmington a few nights ago, that he expected to vote with the Republican party. We suppose Gen. Longstreet will do the same. Thus we go. An ultra man can never watch and wait. When he gets a tilt he goes by the board. It is due to Col. Waddell to say, that he now opposes confiscation and all kindred measures.

DAILY MORNING STAR.—This is the title of a new daily paper just started in Goldsboro', by Wesley Whitaker, Esq. It is a small but well filled and a well printed sheet, and will be conducted with energy and spirit. It occupies an independent conservative position, and will say what it thinks proper. We wish our friend much success.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—A literary association has been formed in Goldsboro', composed of some of its best citizens. The example is worthy of imitation. This is no time for the formation of political parties, but we don't care how many *bread* societies for the poor, agricultural societies, mechanics and merchant associations, literary societies, temperance societies, working societies, &c., are formed. We want food for the body and good food for the mind and soul for these times.

BLACKBERRIES.—The grocers and country merchants every where will buy dried blackberries, dried cherries and dried fruit generally.

REV. MR. MCKIMMON, of Richmond, has been called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Goldsboro.

The Richmond papers are clad in mourning on the occasion of the death of Judge W. H. Lyons of that city. Eulogistic notices of him speak in the highest praise. He seems to have been a general favorite.

"Personne's" letter from Durham, descriptive of the President's trip to the University, contains an allusion to an application for the liberty of making brandy, which hardly does justice to the occasion. The following account of it is furnished by a friend, an eye witness:

"When the train stopped at the Durham Station, the President and party repaired to the porch of Morris's Hotel, in front of which a good number of the neighbors had collected to see the great Mr. Johnson. An elderly man, dressed in a suit, evidently not used on all occasions, advanced towards Mr. Johnson, and with some seriousness and emotion, said: "Is this the President of the United States." The President bowed assent. "Will you suffer me to speak to you," said our aged friend. Certainly said Mr. Johnson. "Well sir," said Mr. —— "I am but an humble man. I live in this neighborhood; my name is ——. And, Mr. President, I want to make an enquiry," trembling as he approached the momentous point on which his heart seemed to dwell with deep concern. "Sir, I want to ask, if you are going to let us still our fruit, if we should be so fortunate as to have any."—"Well," said the President, "it is well to keep up the spirits some, if you don't keep them too high. But Gen. Sickles is your man."

The old man was relieved by this much encouragement from the President, and eyeing Mr. Johnson complacently, said, "why, Mr. Johnson, you are a great deal better looking man than I thought you were. I heard you were only a dwarf of a man, but, sir, you are a good looking gentleman."

Doubtless that night he dreamed of tanglefoot, or as a Major friend of ours once said:

"Sweet little goblet, bright and clear,
Unto my lips I draw thee near,
And kiss thy ruby brim;
If there be one who ne'er hath known,
Thy soft influence o'er him thrown,
Let no one envy him."

For the Sentinel.

EXTREME SUFFERING IN WAKE COUNTY, N. C.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am satisfied from what I have seen and heard, and from numerous certified official statements of Magistrates and other reliable persons, that in this (Wake) County, there are at least three hundred families, numbering one thousand souls, mostly widows and orphans, and deeply afflicted men, who have not four day's supplies. Many have not even bread now, and the wasted forms of heart-broken widowed mothers are being worn down by sleepless hours trying to soothe the cries forced by hunger from their children, and all they can give them is *green salad, sour berries, parched corn meal for coffee, or boiled corn* soaked in water for a beverage, (and some of these limited,) have had no meat for weeks, no bread for days, no flour for months, and no sugar or coffee for years, except a little as charity, recently. Many of these in other years were free from want, and some lived in luxury, but their all went by war—paid away for substitutes, and when forced to go, the men were killed, the balance of property was eaten up or taken from them by the armies, and since which, they have *no house, no land, no cow or horse, or money.* And many who may have a little poor rented land, or even land of their own, being so reduced, with only a poor mule or horse or ox, with the short crop last year and heavy rains now, with a family of five to eight children, and no meat or corn for man or beast, *are* at the point of despair, as to how they are to live. To go out on wages the crop is lost, and to stay at home with nothing to eat, they can neither work or live long. They have never begged,—they don't beg now; they are trying to work. One mother and her children have cleared a little land, part of which they dug with a hoe. She works two days on a poor neighbor's farm to get his horse or ox and plow one day in hers. Thus they are struggling in affliction and exhaustion, with the prospect in future most gloomy. Some have left their homes at *midnight* and walked twenty-one miles to Raleigh and got a half bushel corn and eight pounds of meat, saying "I am so glad I have something for my poor hungry children, and now I will go to them," and they returned, carrying it on their shoulders, reaching home at 3 o'clock next morning, making forty-two miles walked in twenty-seven hours. Seven widows traveled all night in company with a kind man who had a cart along, and who with their three to five children each, are in a suffering condition, and nothing could be got for them here. They returned home in the drenching rain.

The Bureau has done a noble part in giving supplies to the needy, and I hope will do more, but it has nothing to give now.—The Boston and Maryland supplies are almost or quite exhausted; also what has been received from kind friends and Associations North and Northwest, all of which have done great good.

These sufferers do not expect meat, they scarcely think of flour, sugar and coffee, or good clothes, but what they want and must have, or worse befalls them, is CORN and BREAD for starving horse and perishing human beings.

Corn can be bought here now at $1,40 per bushel, and meat at 18 cents per pound; but the poor cannot buy it at 10 cents per bushel, or 2 cents per pound.

Will not those of our more favored citizens give according as there may be ability, to their relief? Let each one act with the truth of GOD encouraging him. "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord," and "blessed is he that considereth the poor, the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble." Yours truly,

W. J. W. CROWDER,
Sup't Charity Supplies.

P. S. Contributions may be sent to the Pastors of the several Churches in this City, to Hon. D. M. Barringer, the Young Men's Christian Association, Messrs. Jno. G. Williams & Co., Bankers, or the National Bank, Raleigh, N. C. W. J. W. C.

THE LOUISIANA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—AN EQUAL DIVISION OF OFFICERS DEMANDED BETWEEN WHITE AND BLACK.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—The Radical Republican State Convention adjourned *sine die* last night after endorsing the following platform:

We advocate and will enforce perfect equality under the law to all men without distinction of race or color; will reconstruct Louisiana upon the congressional basis, and send to Congress only true and loyal men.—Nominations for office to be made only of those who will enforce perfect equality and and the right to hold office irrespective of race or color. We will insist on perfect equality without distinction of race or color in the right to vote and enter the jury-box without any educational or property qualifications being required; also, on the right to practice all professions, to buy, sell, travel, and be entertained, and enter into any and all civil contracts.

MAXIMILIAN.—It is rumored that Mr. Romeo has given a positive assurance to Mr. Seward that the life of Maximilian shall be spared solely in deference to the desire of the United States Government.

The city government of Philadelphia again refuses to compliment President Johnson on his tour to Boston.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Thursday Evening Dispatches.

IMPORTANT QUESTION IN REGISTRATION IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, June 20.

Mark Downey and Thomas R. White, two well known citizens, were arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner this morning, charged with perjury in having taken the registration oath yesterday.

The U. S. District Attorney said, that in the first case, the prosecution would be on the ground that the State Constitution, adopted by the Convention at Alexandria, disfranchised all persons who aided the rebellion after April 1864. This Constitution, it is claimed, is not set aside by the Reconstruction bill.

About nine-tenths of the whites in the State will be disfranchised if the position of the District Attorney is sustained. Both cases were continued till to-morrow. There is great interest manifested by all classes of citizens in these cases.

THEATRE BURNED—SIX PERSONS KILLED BY THE FALLING OF WALLS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

The Varieties Theatre was totally burned last night. Fortunately the audience was small and escaped with some bruises in crowding out. Subsequently the falling walls killed six, and more were probably lost in the ruins.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.

A collective note from the French, Russian, Prussian and Italian Governments was presented to the Porte on Saturday last, urging the suspension of hostilities in the Island of Candia, and recommending that enquiry be made into the grievances of the Cretans, to be conducted by a joint Commission appointed by the great powers and the sublime Porte.

EMIGRANTS LANDED IN VENEZUELA—SANTA ANNA.

NEW YORK, June 20.

Venezuela advices report the arrival at Guayama of a schooner loaded with emigrants from Wilmington, N. C.

The *Times* has the following:

"Santa Anna landed at Vera Cruz on the fourth, but was compelled to re-embark. He proceeded to Sisal, where he was captured by the Liberals, court martialed, and sentenced to be hanged on the 8th. No further particulars."

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 20, M.

Cotton quiet. Middling uplands 27.

Stocks heavy. Gold $1,37¼. 5-20 coupons of '62 $1104.

LIVERPOOL, June 20, M.

Cotton tending downward. Uplands 11¼, Orleans 11¼. Sales 8 000 bales.

Friday Morning Dispatches.

Proceedings of the Cabinet,

ON THE SUMMARY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION—IT IS APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The conclusions of the President and Cabinet in reference to the interpretation of the Military Reconstruction laws are stated in the following proceedings, which are published by permission of the proper authority:

In the Cabinet June 18th, 1867, present. The President the Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Post Master General, Attorney General and the acting Secretary of the Interior.

The President announced that he had under consideration the two opinions from the Attorney General, as to the legal questions arising upon the acts of Congress, commonly known as the reconstruction acts. And that in view of the great magnitude of the subject and of the various interest involved, he deemed it proper to have it considered fully in Cabinet. And to avail himself of all the light which could be afforded by the opinions and advice of the members of the Cabinet, to enable him to see that these laws be faithfully executed. And to decide what order and instructions are necessary, and expedient to be given to the Military Commanders.

He said, further, that the branch of the subject which seemed to him first in order for consideration was as to the instructions to be sent to the Military Commanders, for their guidance, and for the guidance of persons offering for registration. The instructions proposed by the Attorney General, as set forth in the summary contained in his last opinion, will, therefore, be now considered. The summary was then read at length.

Each section was then considered, discussed and voted upon as follows:

1 The oath prescribed in the supplemental act defines all the qualifications required, and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his name entered upon the list of voters. On this all voted aye except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

2. The Board of registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the person applying for registration than the prescribed oath, nor to administer any oath to any other person touching the qualifications of the applicant or the falsity of the oath so taken by him. The act to guard against falsity in the oath, provides that, if false, the person taking it shall be tried and punished for perjury.

No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant, or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either by witnesses or any other form of proof.

3. *As to citizenship and residence.*

The applicant for registration must be a citizen of the State and of the United States, and must be a resident of a county included in the election district. He may be registered if he has been such citizen for a period less than twelve months at the time he applies for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has *then* extended to the full term of one year. As to such a person, the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list, so that it may appear on the day of election, upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished.

Concurred in unanimously.

4. An unnaturalized person cannot take this oath, but an alien who has been naturalized can take it, and no other proof of naturalization can be required from him.

All voted aye except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

5. No one who is not twenty-one years of age at the time of registration can take the oath, for he must swear that he has then attained that age.

Concurred in unanimously.

6. No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States, or for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States, can safely take this oath.

The actual participation in a rebellion, or the actual commission of a felony, does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant, is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of the court which tried him for the crime.

No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in rebellion a one. Nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except perhaps Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.

All voted aye except the Secretary of War, who dissents to the second and third paragraphs.

7. *As to disfranchisement arising from having held office, followed by participation in rebellion.*

This is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. I deem it proper to give the exact words. The applicant must swear or affirm as follows:

"That I have never been a member of any State legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof."

Two elements must concur in order to disqualify a person under these clauses: *First*, the office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States: *Second*, engaging afterwards in rebellion.—Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned.

A person who has held an office and taken an oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has not afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not theretofore held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified.

All voted aye except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

8. *Officers of the United States.*

As to these the language is without limitation. The person who has at any time prior to the rebellion held any office, civil or military, under the United States, and has taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification.

9. *Military officers* of any State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

10. *Municipal officers*, that is to say, officers of incorporated cities, towns, and villages, such as mayors, aldermen, town council, police, and other city or town officers, are not subject to disqualification.

11. Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States, or members of a State Legislature, are subject to disqualification. But those who have been members of conventions framing or amending the Constitution of a State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

12. All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are subject to disqualification, and in these I include county officers, as to whom I make a reservation in the opinion heretofore given. After full consideration I have arrived at the conclusion, that they are subject to disqualification, if they were required to take as a part of their official oath, *the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.*

Concurred in unanimously.

13. Persons who exercised mere agencies or employments under State authority, are not disqualified; such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State institutions, directors of State banks or other State institutions, examiners of banks, notaries public, commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds and lawyers.

ENGAGING IN REBELLION.

Having specified what offices held by any one prior to the rebellion, come within the meaning of the law, it is necessary next to set forth what subsequent conduct fixes upon such person the offence of engaging in rebellion. I repeat, that two things must exist as to any person, to disqualify him from voting: first, the office held prior to the rebellion, and, afterwards, participation in the rebellion.

Concurred in unanimously, but the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War express the opinion that Lawyers are such officers as are disqualified, if they participated in the rebellion.

14. An act to fix upon a person the offence of engaging in rebellion under this law, must be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common unlawful purpose. A person forced into the rebel service by conscription, or under a paramount authority which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting.

All voted aye except the Secretary of War, who voted nay as the proposition is stated.

15. Mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object of such charity, and not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify. But organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not merely of a sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify.

Forced contributions to the rebel cause, in the form of taxes or military assessments, which a person may be compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify. But voluntary contributions to the rebel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money to rebel authorities, or purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, will work disqualification.

16. All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of the rebel conventions, congresses, and legislatures, diplomatic agents of the rebel confederacy, and other officials whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to be disqualified.

But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but only such duties as belong even to a state of peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or as disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, opinions, or sympathies would not disqualify, but where a person has by speech or by writing, incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification.

17. *The duties of the board appointed to superintend the elections.*—This board, having the custody of the list of registered voters in the district for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found upon the registration list, and if such proves to be the fact, it is the duty of the board to receive his vote. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be ready to take the registration oath, and although he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time, in consequence of absence, sickness, or other cause.

The board cannot enter into any enquiry as to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the list, or as to the qualifications of any person whose name is on the list.

18. *The mode of voting* is provided in the act to be *by ballot*. The board will keep a record and poll-book of the election, showing the votes, list of voters, and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of these to the commanding general of the district.

19. The board appointed for registration and for superintending the elections, must take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled, "An act to prescribe an oath of office."

The last four concurred in unanimously.

In the Cabinet June 20th, 1867. Present the President and the same Cabinet officers as on the 18th, except the assistant Secretary of the Interior.

The President announced to the Cabinet that after full deliberation he concurred with the majority, upon those actions of the summary upon which the Secretary of War expressed his dissent, and that he concurred with the Cabinet upon those sections approved by a unanimous vote.

That as it appeared that the Military Commanders entertained doubts upon the points covered by the summary, and as their action hitherto has not been uniform, he deemed it proper, without further delay, to communicate in a general order to the respective Commanders the points set forth in the summary.

THE PRESIDENT—THE MEXICAN MISSION—GEN. LONGSTREET PARDONED—THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The President leave for the North in the morning.

Prominent citizens of New Orleans has telegraphed the President urging Mr. King, of the Texas, for the Mexican Mission.

Gen. Longstreet has been pardoned.

The Russian treaty is officially promulgated.

REGISTRATION—FUNERAL OF JUDGE LYONS.

RICHMOND, June 20.

The registration in the city so far stands 1,086 blacks to 866 whites.

Judge Lyons' funeral, this evening, was attended by several thousand persons. All business was suspended, and the city bells were tolled during the procession.

CIRCULAR FROM GEN. SICKLES.

CHARLESTON, June 20.

Gen. Sickles has issued a circular explanatory of certain paragraphs of order 32, chiefly with regard to the suppression of the sale of distilled spirits.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 20, P. M.

Cotton easier. Sales 1,000 bales, 26½@27.

WILMINGTON, June 20, P. M.

Cotton weak, 23. Spirits Terpentine steady, 53. Rosin quiet, $2,75@$6,50.

LIVERPOOL, June 20, P. M.

Cotton dull. Middling Uplands 11¼. Orleans 11¼.

DRY GOODS.

ARRIVED AT LAST.

T. Miles & Sons' fine French Calf Boots.
Fine French Calf Gaiters,
" " " Oxford Ties,
" " Lasting " "
Ladies Gaiters and Bootees,
Children's, Misses and Boys shoes and gaiters at
April 20-223-tf GEO. T. COOKE'S.

HATS! HATS!!

Fashionable Moleskin Hats.
" Silk, Fine felt "
" White " "
Cashmere and Wool "
A large stock of Straw Hats, for boys and men, selling at reduced prices at
April 20-224-tf GEO. T. COOKE'S.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

A beautiful stock of Parasols.
Umbrellas, small and large sizes, at
April 20-224-tf GEO. T. COOKE'S.

50 DOZ. LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDkerchiefs, for sale Cheap at
April 20-224-tf GEO. T. COOKE'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The largest and finest stock of Gents' Boots and Shoes that can be found in the city, at
April 20-224-tf G. T. COOKE'S.

BOOK STORES.

MITCHELL'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

Just to hand at Fentress' Corner.
May 25-246-tf BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

REMOVED TO FENTRESS' CORNER,

NEXT DOOR TO TUCKER'S NEW HALL.
Call and see our new stock.
my 17-238-tf BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

JUST RECEIVED, TO-DAY,

AT OUR NEW STORE.
Counting House Slates—best quality,
Common School " " "
my 17-238-tf BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

BAPTIST HYMNS.

Morocco, Sheep and Roan,
Just received at
May 21-244-tf BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

We are receiving, every week, new supplies of all the Standard
SCHOOL BOOKS, LIBRARY BOOKS, STATIONERY AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,
in our line, which we offer to the Trade and to School Teachers at the lowest prices.
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.
Next door to Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.
My 21-242-tf

25000 WHITE, BUFF, AND CANARY Envelopes.
Paris Envelopes, White and Colored; Fine French Note Paper.
For sale by
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
Next door to Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.
May 20-249-tf

4 DOZEN SOUTHERN HARMONY AND MUSical Companion.
100 Bradbury's Golden Chain and Censer.
1000 Sabbath School Wreath, &c., &c.
For sale by
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.
May 20-249-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRISH POTATOES.

5 bbls. Jackson Whites, (selected for family use,) received to-day by
May 31-251-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

WILL BE OPENED 1ST. OF JUNE, 1867.

The popular and far-famed WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, will be open the ensuing season for the accommodation of a large number of visitors, and will be kept in the best style by the Lessees, GEORGE L. PEYTON & CO., assisted by WILLIAM H. PEYTON, brother of the principal, both of whom are experienced hotel-keepers.

Near the White Sulphur is an excellent Chalybeate Spring.

Rosenberger's celebrated BRASS AND STRING BAND of Baltimore has been engaged for the season.

The rights of parties owning Cottages at these Springs will be respected upon their giving timely notice to the lessees of their purpose to occupy them.

The railroad will be completed to Covington by 1st. July; from thence to the Springs by stage, and a sufficiency of coaches will be provided to ensure comfort to passengers, as not over ten will go upon a single coach.

Cholera is unknown in the regions of the White Sulphur Springs.

June 1-252-6w GEO L. PEYTON & CO.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO., GOODS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you desire to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter trade, with the very best descriptions and styles of

ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES,

AND WITH THE MOST DURABLE

JEANS AND KENSEY FABRICS,

All free from Shoddy and other impurities, order samples from the subscriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August.

From these samples you can make your selections, and return your orders, and the goods will be forwarded direct from the manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG,
Charlotte, May 30-250-4m President.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.

A No 1 article, in perfect running order and entirely new, for sale.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
June 14-252-tf

DRY GOODS.

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG,

AT THE

OLD STAND

OF

S. H. YOUNG,

ARE now receiving from the North a large and well selected stock of the most desirable and fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which having been bought at low figures will be sold very low

FOR CASH.

We respectfully request our friends, and the public generally, to call and examine our stock, before buying elsewhere.
April 19-216-tf

S. H & W. J. YOUNG.

OUR STOCK COMPLETE!

WE HAVE IN STORE A GENERAL ASSORTment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hats, Boots and Shoes for Gent's and Boys.

ALSO, HATS FOR LADIES AND MISSES,

&c., &c.

Call and see us at the old stand of
May 3-227-tf S. H. YOUNG.

IN LUCK AGAIN!

THE VERY LATEST ARRIVALS

OF NEW GOODS!!!

JUST RECEIVED A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTment of Rich
GRENADINES,
MOZAMBIQUES,
MOHAIRS,
AND POPLINS,
ALSO,
SHEER ORGANDIES
RICH JACONETTS,
PERCALES,
PEQUE,
AND
50,000 yds. of the handsomest Prints you ever saw.

These goods have been bought since the

RECENT DECLINE IN PRICE,

So that we can give you handsomer goods for the price than we have been able to do since the

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

—ALSO,—

A LARGE STOCK OF BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED DOMESTICS,
PLAID HOMESPUNS,
GENT'S AND BOYS WEAR.
DENIMS AND LINENS &c.

And a beautiful stock of Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed and Unbrimmed HATS, Rainbows, Almas, Fatti, &c., &c.

Call and see us at the old stand of
my 17-238-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

HOME AGAIN,

ISAAC GETTINGER

is now in full receipt of his Spring and Summer stock of
DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS,
They will be sold at a very small advance on
FIRST COST.
The Millinery business will be carried on by
MRS. GETTINGER,
in all its branches, she having been North herself and visited the first Millinery establishments in the country, laid in her own stock in person, and besides that, having a thorough knowledge of the business, will be enabled to suit one and all from *the rich to the poor.*

Opening day for Spring and Summer Bonnets will be on the 10th day of April, to which all her lady friends are respectfully invited.

We are also introducing a new style HOOP-SKIRT called the

ODESSA PATENT COLLAPSING SKIRT,

a skirt far superior to anything that has ever been brought to this country. We ask an inspection of the same. You will not regret a walk to No. 48 Fayetteville Street.
April 4-203-3m

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE!

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING OUR friends and the public, that we have in store one of the most

COMPLETE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENTS

of Goods, ever offered in this Market.

Our DRESS GOODS are composed of all the latest styles and novelties of the season.

Our Line of White Goods is Perfect, consisting of

MULL, NAINSOOK AND SWISS MUSLINS,
PLAIN, CHECKED AND STRIPED ORGANDIES,
TARLETANS,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND MUSLIN SETTS, &c., &c.

Our goods are of the best quality and prices as low as any one can sell

WE SELL STRICTLY FOR CASH, and are content with small profits.

All we ask is an examination of our stock and we think we can please.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.
April 5-204-tf

JUST RECEIVED

AT

M ROSENBAUM'S,

IN ADDITION TO HIS ALREADY LARGE, and well selected

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,

100 of the latest styles and patterns

SILK SACQUES

AND MANTLES.

Also, MOZAMBIQUE and POPLIN SACQUES, for Summer wear.

PRINTS,

and all other domestic goods, in great variety, at
M. ROSENBAUM'S,
No. 16, Fayetteville St.,
May 3-227-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH! FISH!!

The very best N. C. Family Roe Herrings, Cut and Gross Herrings, and Shad, in ½ Bbls. and Barrels—low for cash.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
June 4-253-tf

MEAL FOR SALE.

Near the Rail Road Station at Tarboro', N. C. we have 5,000 bushels of Corn, which we will grind up into fine Meal, to meet the demand on the Wilmington and Weldon, or Central road, at short notice.
R. NORFLEET & CO.
June 8-256-20t

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,

No. 1013 Main Street,

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,)

Richmond, Va.;

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

No. 8 Old Street

PETERSBURG, VA.;

BRANCH, SONS & CO.,

Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.,

BANKERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

Receive Money on Deposit, subject to sight checks, and allow interest on same as agreed upon; Negotiate Loans; Make Collections throughout the United States, and buy and sell on commission, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c.

They also offer their services for the sale and purchase of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c.

Their senior, Thos. Branch, with an experience of thirty years in the commission trade, will give his personal attention to the Richmond house, and expects to give satisfaction to his old friends and all who may favor them with their patronage.

Cash advances made on consignments to them and to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, London, Antwerp and Bremen.

Guano, and other concentrated Manures, furnished to their regular customers. Special attention is given to the execution of Cotton purchases, by

THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg,
AND
BRANCH, SONS & CO., Augusta, Ga.

The Richmond House transmitting telegraphic orders to either house, as may be preferred.

We are paying the highest rates for Bank Notes and Southern Securities; will hand returns with check on New York, Richmond or Petersburg, for all packages sent to our care, at best rates.

We will buy old North Carolina Bonds, Coupons, Registered, serrated &c, also defaulted coupons.

Railroad Stock bought and sold.

The following are the present rates of our Petersburg House for N. C. Bank notes, and are liable to changes—the highest rates paid when notes are received.

Bank of Cape Fear	par
" Charlotte	¼
" Clarendon	9
" Commerce	10
" Fayetteville	9
" Lexington	12
" at Graham	25
" North Carolina	40
" Roxboro'	20
" Thomasville	40
" Wadesborough	24
" Washington	10
" Wilmington	75
" Yanceyville	25
Commercial Bank Wilmington	25
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina	25
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	5
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	25
Miners' and Planters' Bank	25

Thos. Branch & Sons will forward from Petersburg, free of commission, all consignments to THOS. BRANCH & CO., Richmond.
Feb 6-154-

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!

250 Hhds. and 40 Tierces and Bbls. "Clayed Cuba" and "Muscovado" MOLASSES, mostly in bright and new packages.

Just landing, for sale by
WILLARD BROS.
29-30 and 31 North Water St.
my 17-238-1m Wilmington, N. C.
Standard Copy.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by A. T. Sawyer to R. W. Pulliam, W. H. Jones and Geo. W. Swepson, on the 20th. day of February, 1867, to secure the payment of eight hundred and thirty-six dollars, we will expose at public sale, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday, the 29th. day of June, 1867, for cash, the House and lot mentioned and described in said Deed, situated near the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Depot, in the City of Raleigh, being the same occupied by said Sawyer.

The property is valuable for a Produce and Grocery Store. The House contains four rooms, Kitchen and other necessary out houses attached.

This sale will be made to satisfy the debt secured by said Deed of Trust and the costs incurred in executing the same.

The sale will take place within the hours appointed for judicial sales.

R. W. PULLIAM,
W. H. JONES,
GEO. W. SWEPSON.
May 24-245-2awtd

TO TOBACCONISTS.

It is a well established fact, that TOBACCO well flavored commands a better price and more ready sale than it does when not flavored or but badly so. Such being the case, would it not be to the interest of Manufacturers to use liberally pure flavoring materials, such as

Oil Aniseed,	Tonka Beans,
" Bergamot,	Gum Styrax,
" Cinnamon,	Mace,
" Citronella,	Nutmegs,
" Cloves,	Angelica Root,
" Geranium,	Orris "
" Lemon,	Peaks "
" Mirbane,	Valerian "
" Nutmegs,	Aniseed "
" Sassafras,	Cardamom Seed,
" Wintergreen,	Coriander "
Allspice,	Fennel,
Cinnamon Bark,	Gum Arabic,
Cloves,	Olive Oil, &c.

We have constantly on hand a large stock of the above articles; also, Branding Brushes and Inks of all kinds, which we sell very low.

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
May 22-247-tf Petersburg, Va.

FOR SALE.

The best and most desirable lot in the town of Albemarle, Stanly County, N. C. containing two acres of land, with a

GOOD TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE

of seven large and well finished rooms. Piazza in front. Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables and other out-houses, a good and lasting well of water, nice flower yard, &c.

Price very low for cash. Apply at Sentinel Office, or address,
June 11-3mw* R. ANDERSON, Albemarle.

SOUTHERN SHOE FACTORY.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

AS SUCCESSORS TO J. SHELLY & SON, established in 1859, with enlarged capital, the most improved machinery, and best workmen, we will sell every style of
MEN'S, BOYS',
YOUTH'S, WOMEN'S,
MISSES' AND
CHILDREN'S
PEGGED SHOES,
as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in New York City, or elsewhere.
SHELLY BROTHERS & CO.
April 13-216-3m*

SELEC

THE SENTINEL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867.

THE WISHING CAP.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

If fairy tales were true,
And fortunes were my hap,
I'll tell you what I'd do
If I'd the wishing cap;
I'd make each maid a wife,
Who'd give both heart and hand;
And all domestic strife
I'd banish from the land.

No arm that wrought or plough'd
Should ever toil in vain;
The great should not be proud
The small should not complain;
The friendship of a friend
Should last through good and ill;
And, constant to the end,
Should guide the wand'rer still.

All rulers should be just,
And people should be wise,
And swords and spears should rust
For lack of enemies;
The triumph of our time
Should bless the poorest lot,
And misery and crime
Should die and be forgot.

HOW TO TELL A GOOD TEACHER.—A gentleman from Swampville was telling how many different occupations he had attempted. Among others he had tried school teaching.

"How long did you teach?" asked a bystander.

"Wal, I didn't teach long; that is I only *went* to teach."

"Did you hire out?"

"Wal, I didn't hire out, I only *went* to hire out."

"Why, did you give up?"

"Wall, I guv it up for some reasons or nuther. You see, I traveled into a *district* and inquired for the trustees. Somebody said Mr. Snickles was the man I wanted to see. So I found Mr. Snickles—named my object, interducing myself, and asked him what he thought about lettin me try my luck with the big boys and unruly gals in the *destrict*. He wanted to know if I realy considered myself capable; and I told him I wouldn't mind his asking me a few easy questions in 'rithmetic and jography, or showing my hand writing. He said no, never mind, he could tell a good teacher by his gait."

"Let me see you walk off a little ways," says he, "and I can tell jis's wells I'd heard you examined," says he.

"He sot in the door as he spoke, and I thought he looked a little skitish; but I was consid'rable *frustrated*, and walked on as smart as I knowed how. He said he'd tell me when to stop, so I kep' on till I thought I'd gone far enough—then s'pected s'thing was to pay, and looked round. Wal, the *door was shet, and Snickles was gone!*"

"Did you go back?"

"Wal, no—I didn't go back."

"Did you apply for another school?"

"Wal, no—I didn't apply for another school," said the gentleman from Swampville. "I rather judged my appearsnce was agin me."—*New York Teacher.*

Some fellow, enamored of a young lady named Anna Bread, dropped the following from his pocket—we expect:

"While belles their lovely graces spread;
And fops around them flutter,
I'll be content with Anna Bread,
And won't have any BUT HER."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASON'S PATENT
FRUIT JARS, 1 and 2 quarts,
For Sale by the single one, or dozen.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 12-260-tf With HART & LEWIS.

JUST RECEIVED, AT
S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S,
Plaid Organdies,
Plain White Organdies,
White Jaconets,
Musquito Nets,
Skirt Braid, assorted.
We are offering our goods at *low figures*. Give us a call.
June 12-260-tf

"THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,"
NEW YORK,
REV. DR. DEEMS, PASTOR.

STRANGERS visiting New York are respectfully informed that a congregation, composed of Christians of different Protestant denominations, has been organized under the pastoral charge of the Rev. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D., of North Carolina. Visiting clergymen of the several churches are invited to officiate. No sectarianism, no partisan politics, will be allowed to interfere with the worship.

The service is held morning and night in the Large Chapel of the University, immediately West of the New York Hotel.

The Pastor's residence and post office address is 231 West 34th. STREET. Strangers in the city, who are sick or in distress, may freely call upon Dr. Deems for pastoral service.

When any member of any church comes to New York to engage in business, let him call promptly on the Pastor of the Church of the Strangers.—Especially let this be done in the case of young men who will have a cordial welcome.

Newspapers through the country, friendly to the enterprise, will please copy this advertisement and allow it to stand.
my 18-220-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
STILL THEY COME AND GO!
NEW ARRIVALS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY THIRD SUPply of Spring and Summer Goods.

Just received 5,000 yds. of beautiful Spring and Summer CALICOES.

Just received 5,000 yds. Mohair MOZAMBIQUES and LENOS.

Just received 5,000 yds. Figured JACONETTS and LAWNS.

Just received 10 dozen Ladies' and Misses' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, and will be sold Cheap.

I have asked my friends and Customers to *come to CREECH'S* to buy their goods, and I am pleased to say that hundreds have come and are still coming.

I keep *no time worn or shelf rubbed* remnants. I buy new goods and good styles, and sell them right.

Come to CREECH'S to buy your goods, R. Smith's Corner, Fayetteville Street.

May 31-229-tf A. CREECH.
Progress copy one week.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!
250 Hhds. and 40 Tierces and Bbls. "Clayed Cuba" and "Muscovado" MOLASSES, mostly in bright and new packages.
Just landed, for sale by
WILLARD BRO'S.
my 21-226-1m 20-30 & 32 E North Water St.
Standard Copy. Wilmington, N. C.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 32.

HEADQUARTERS, 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, May 30.

General Orders No. 32.

1. Any citizen, a qualified voter according to the requirements of the Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2nd, 1867, and the act supplemental thereto, passed March 23rd, 1867, is eligible to office in the Provisional government of North and South Carolina. All persons appointed to office will be required to take the oath prescribed by the act aforesaid and to file the same duly subscribed and sworn with the Post Commander.

2. All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, are qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be the duty of the proper civil officers, charged with providing lists of jurors, to proceed within their several jurisdictions, without delay, and ascertain the names of all qualified persons, and place them on the jury lists, and from such revised lists all jurors shall be hereafter summoned, and drawn in the manner required by law.

3. All citizens are eligible to follow any licensed calling, employment or avocation, subject to such impartial regulations as may be prescribed by municipal or other competent authority, not inconsistent with common rights and the Constitution and laws of the United States. The bond required as security shall not exceed the penal sum of one hundred dollars. One or more sureties being citizens and worth, in the aggregate, double the amount of the bond, over and above just debts, will be sufficient.

4. The Mayors of cities and other municipal and town officers, and all Sheriffs, Magistrates and Police officers, are required to be vigilant and efficient in maintaining order, and in the discharge of their duties. They will be expected to co-operate with the military authorities.

5. Post commanders may summon to their aid, whenever the ordinary means at their disposal shall not be sufficient to execute their orders, such of the civil officers, and as many of the citizens, within the territorial limits of the military post, as may be necessary, and the neglect or refusal of any person to aid and assist in the execution of the orders of the Commanding officer will be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by such fine and imprisonment as may be imposed by a military tribunal approved by the Commanding General.

6. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon or to be drank on the premises shall be granted to any person other than an Inn-keeper. The number of such licenses shall be determined, and the fees to be charged for each license shall be prescribed and collected, by the municipal or town authorities and appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the poor. If any person shall be found drunk on the premises where liquor is sold, the license may be revoked by any magistrate. The tax imposed by the Internal Revenue laws of the United States is an additional charge and does not excuse the person from the observance of local regulations, nor exempt him from the payment of such other license fees as may be imposed by the municipal or other competent authorities.

7. All contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale or transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors shall within this military district be deemed and treated as against public policy, and no civil action, suit or proceedings for the enforcement of any such contract shall be entertained in any court.

8 In public conveyances on railroads, highways, streets or navigable waters, no discrimination because of color or caste shall be made, and the common rights of all citizens therein shall be recognized and respected. The violation of this regulation will be deemed a misdemeanor and render the offender liable to arrest and trial by a Military tribunal to be designated by the commanding General, besides such damages as the injured party may sue for and recover in the civil Courts.

9. The remedy by distress for rent is abolished. Where lands are leased, or let out for hire or rent, cotton, corn or other produce of the same, when severed from the land, may be impounded, but the same shall not be removed. Any cotton, corn or other produce so impounded shall be held as security for the rent or hire so claimed and may be sold in satisfaction of any judgment for the same, *Provided*, that any unsatisfied claim for labor bestowed upon the cultivation of such cotton, corn, or other produce, shall, in no case, be postponed to any demand for rent or hire. But to the extent of such claim for labor there shall be a lien on such cotton, corn and other produce having preference over any claim for rent or hire.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SICKLES.
J. W. CLOUS, A. A. A. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUFFALO SPRINGS,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VA.

THIS well known Watering place, newly improved and fitted up, is now open for

THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

THE FOLLOWING TARIFF CHARGES HAS BEEN ADOPTED:

BOARD, PER DAY	$ 2,50.
" " WEEK	12,50.
" " MONTH	35,00.

CHILDREN AND SERVANTS HALF PRICE!!

After June 15th, the Regular HACKS,
FROM THE SPRINGS WILL MEET
PASSENGERS
From Richmond at Scottsburg depot, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and from Danville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

A BAND
Has been engaged for the season, and other Amusements are provided.

June 3-253-2m T. PAXSON, Proprietor.

CLEAVELAND MINERAL SPRINGS,
(FORMERLY WILSON'S.)

These celebrated SPRINGS are situated in Cleaveland county, North Carolina, near the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, 55 miles West of Charlotte, and will be open by the 15th. of June for the accommodation of visitors.

The waters consist of White and Red Sulphur and Chalybeate, and are pronounced by competent judges to be unsurpassed by any of the kind upon this Continent. Ample accommodations have been provided for a large number of guests.

Doctor Taylor (one of the Proprietors) has had a large experience in the treatment of diseases incident to our Southern climate, (especially those of women and children,) and will take pleasure in advising invalids in the use of the waters.

Vehicles will be at the Depot on arrival of the trains to take visitors to the Springs at moderate charges. For other particulars, address the Proprietors at Shelby, Cleaveland county, N. C.

C. E. SPRATT,
M. B. TAYLOE,
JNO. J. BLACKWOOD,
Proprietors.
July 12-260-3m

BINGHAM SCHOOL
MEBANEVILLE, N. C.
SESSION OF 1867.

FALL TERM opens July 24th.
Course of instruction CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and COMMERCIAL.
Address
COL. WM. BINGHAM.
June 4-255-1m

Congressional Reconstruction Acts.

For the information of our readers we republish as follows the late reconstruction act of Congress, known as the Sherman-Shellabarger bill. We shall add to it the Howard Amendment, Test Oath and the Supplementary act, all of which will be kept standing until the necessary information they contain shall be generally and fully understood.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

[Passed over the President's Veto, March 2d, 1867.]

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions. *Provided*, That no sentence of death, under the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when the said State, by a vote of its legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. *Provided*, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said amendment to the constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional government all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional government who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate pro tem.

The following is the Constitutional Amendment referred to in the 4th section of the Sherman Bill:

Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following is the oath of office referred to in the 5th section of the bill, and also in the 6th of the Supplementary Bill:

An Act to Prescribe an Oath of Office and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted, That hereafter any person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval department of the public service, except the President of the United States, shall before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emolument thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the U. S. since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God." which oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the Court, Houses of Congress, or the department to which said officer may appertain. And any person who may falsely take said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable, forever after, of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STEVENS-SHERMAN-SHELLABARGER BILL.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted, &c., That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, or held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God."

which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and place therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty day's public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union: said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes by such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at such election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution thereof under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then a convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no convention shall be held under this act. *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any state, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 5. That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as hereinbefore specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided.

Sec. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office." Provided, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers, and to be paid to all officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean "section."

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A small family, living in a most desirable part of the city, having a large, commodious residence would rent half of the house and lot, including kitchen, pantry, smoke-house, garden &c., to desirable parties.

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1867.

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And Mice and Rats
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about.

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Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c.*

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Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

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Is for *Moths, Musquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals &c.*

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For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Boils, Cancers, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Bleeding, Blind and Painful Piles; Scrofulous, Putrid and Ill-conditioned Sores; Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, &c.; Chapped Hands, Lips, &c.; Bites of Spiders, Insects, Animals, &c., &c.

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1867. SPRING 1867.

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April 8-206-1y

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April 5-204-tf

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From the celebrated manufactory of T. MILES & SON.
May 10-232-tf A. N. & J. McKIMMON.

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Raleigh, N. C. my 6-229-3taw C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Progress copy.

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Superior advantages are here offered to a limited number of pupils. Location pleasant and healthful. Course of study extensive. Instruction thorough and systematic. Standard of attainments high. Religious advantages ample. Terms reasonable. For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to
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June 10-256-tf

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